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DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 041

29 February 1984

JAPAN

LDP Panel Approves Talks on Beef, Orange Trade Issue	C 1
U.S. Agrees to Joint Research on Nuclear Waste	C 1
Soviet Envoy Urges Parliamentary Exchanges	C 1
Nakasone Records TV Address for South Koreans	C 2
Government To Plan ROK-Japan Anniversary Projects	C 2
[Seoul THE KOREA HERALD 29 Feb]	
Ecuador an Envoy Requests Aid for S. America	C 2

NORTH KOREA

Protocol Signed With USSR on Maritime Talks	D 1
U.S. 7th Division Enters South for Exercise	D 1
U.S. Stages 'Tank Firing Demonstration Exercise'	D 1
Korean in U.S. Calls for Democracy in South	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Notes U.S. Sophism on War [28 Feb]	D 2
Polish News Agency Condemns 'Team Spirit'	D 2
Soviet Paper Views Human Rights in South	D 3
Chon's Cry for 'Law-Abiding Spirit' Scorned	D 3
[NODONG SINMUN 28 Feb]	
Talk Comments on Kim Il-song Reunification Efforts	D 4
More on Kim Il-song Effort	D 5
Anniversary of Rural Theses Draws Praise, Comment	D 7
Publication of Theses Noted [NODONG SINMUN 25 Feb]	D 7
Rural Theses Value Detailed [NODONG SINMUN 22 Feb]	D 8
Implementing Theses Explained [NODONG SINMUN 24 Feb]	D 9
Success of Revolutions Noted	D 10
Premier Reports on Theses	D 11
Briefs: Ambassador to Zambia; Pyongyang Circus Leaves	D 23

SOUTH KOREA

ROK Wrestlers To Meet Soviets in Tokyo Training	E 1
Increased Cooperation With African Nations Urged	E 1
Increased Cooperation With UK To Be Sought	E 2
Chon Reiterates Call for Social Stability	E 2
Business, Press React To Imports Liberalization	E 3
Economic Groups' Reaction	E 3
Herald Reviews Measures [29 Feb]	E 3
Prime Minister Emphasizes Need for Fair Elections	E 5
Assembly Speaker on Lifting of Ban, Upcoming Session	E 6
New Party of Reinstated Politicians 'Likely'	E 6
[KOREA HERALD 29 Feb]	
Ruling, Opposition Parties Argue About Assembly Seats	E 7
[TONG-A ILBO 24 Feb]	
DJP Chairman Regrets Remarks [CHOSON ILBO 25 Feb]	E 7
KNP To Readjust Party System After Elections	E 8
[Seoul SINMIN 24 Feb]	
DJP, DKP Argue Over Election Law Revision	E 8
Briefs: ROK-RP Tax Agreement	E 9

KAMPUCHEA

VODK Claims Pursat Town Attacked 26 Feb	H 1
VODK Commentary on SRV Maneuvers Against DK	H 1

LAOS

Officials Mark 66th Anniversary of Soviet Army	I 1
Khamtai Siphandon Greetings	I 1
Ambassador's Reception	I 1
Khamtai Siphandon Receives Soviet Army Order	I 2
New DPRK Ambassador Presents Envoy	I 3
Souphanouvong Receives Envoy	I 3
Phoun Sipaseut Meeting	I 3
Leaders Receive Outgoing Egyptian Envoy	I 4
Sees Salu Vongkhamso	I 4
Meets Souphanouvong	I 4
New Guinean Ambassador Presents Credentials	I 4
Vientiane Reviews National Front Meeting	I 4
Sisavat Koebounphan Attends Vientiane Conference	I 5

THAILAND

VOFA Cites Sitthi on Kenneth Dam-Prem Meeting	J 1
New Zealand's Thomson Meets Prem 28 Feb	J 1
[BANGKOK POST 29 Feb]	
Prem Holds Talks With Italian Delegation	J 1
Japan's Help Sought in Reducing Trade Gap	J 1
Muslim Rebels Supposedly Training in Libya, USSR	J 2
[NATION REVIEW 24 Feb]	
Sitthi Terms 'Yellow Rain' Report 'Exaggerated'	J 2
[SIAM RAT 27 Feb]	

VIETNAM

Army Paper View's China's Policy Toward Vietnam	K 1
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]	
PRC's 'Cordiality' Toward South Asia Exposed	K 4
[NHAN DAN 26 Feb]	
Maritime Services Plan With USSR Reviewed	K 6
Soviet Orders Conferred on VPA Leaders [26 Feb]	K 6
Pham Van Dong Meets Romanian Economic Delegation	K 8
Suharto, Newspapers Cited on Murdani Visit	K 8
Pham Van Dong, Truong Chinh Greet Saharan Leaders	K 9
Nguyen Duc Than Leads VFTU Delegation to Cuba	K 9
SRV Group Visits Nicaragua, Commemorates Sandino	K 9
Hanoi Cites Clandestine Radio Reports on PRC	K 10
NHAN DAN Notes Radio Reports [22 Feb]	K 10
Ba Yi on Past PRC Aggression	K 10
To Huu Attends, Addresses Ministries' Conferences	K 12
Cultural, Information Meeting	K 12
Labor Ministry Conference	K 12
Dang Thi Attends Construction Enterprises Meeting	K 13
Pham Hung Attends Conference on Inspection Work	K 14
NHAN DAN Views Problems of Socialist Trade [25 Feb]	K 15
Variation to Communique on PRC 'War Crimes'	K 17

INDONESIA

FRG President Visits, Signs Cooperation Agreement	N	1
Suharto Welcomes Guests	N	1
2-Hour Talks at Merkeka	N	1
Cooperation Agreement Signed	N	2
Carstens, Entourage Feted	N	2
Suharto, Carstens Banquet Speeches	N	2
SINAR HARAPAN Comments on Murdani Visit to SRV [18 Feb]	N	3
Malik Calls for PRC-SRV-USSR Meeting on Kampuchea [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 29 Feb]	N	4

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Ghazali Comments on Visit by PRC's Wu Xueqian	O	1
AFP Report	O	1
Discusses Talks With WU	O	2
Bilateral Relations With PRC	O	2
Border Committee Meeting With Thailand Ends	O	2

SINGAPORE

AFP Cites Paper on Criticism on Murdani Remarks	O	3
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PHILIPPINES

Philippines 'Love-Hate' Relationship With U.S. [BULLETIN TODAY 28 Feb]	P	1
Minister Warns Striking Teachers of Dismissals	P	2
5 Injured in 'Violent' Student Demonstration	P	2
Troops Kill 30, Wound 20 MNLF Members in Basilan	P	2
Ver Urges Good Maintenance of Military Equipment	P	3
Coast Guard To Increase Patrols in Laguna	P	3

LDP PANEL APPROVES TALKS ON BEEF, ORANGE TRADE ISSUE

OW291051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 29 KYODO -- A key panel of the Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Wednesday agreed that Japan should enter last-minute negotiations with the United States on the beef and orange trade issue, party officials said. The subcommittee on trade liberalization problems gave the go-ahead to the government's plan to begin the talks, the officials said. Current quotas on imports of American beef and oranges are due to expire March 31. The subcommittee agreed, however, that the negotiations should be conducted in a framework to ensure that the further opening of the Japanese market would not cause serious damage to Japanese farmers, the officials said.

The panel is charged with adjusting opinions on Japan's trade liberalization policy within the ruling party, which has traditionally relied on farmers for votes. Tokyo and Washington had already agreed that a solution be found by the March 31 deadline, but talks have stalled, chiefly because of strong opposition from Japanese farmers to any concession. Tsutomu Hata, chairman of the subcommittee, told newsmen that the government should not forget the farmers in the coming final-stage negotiations.

U.S. AGREES TO JOINT RESEARCH ON NUCLEAR WASTE

OW281241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 28 KYODO -- Japan and the United States will launch joint research into the safe disposal of both low-level and high-level radioactive wastes produced in nuclear reprocessing and power plants, according to the Science and Technology Agency. An agreement was concluded between the agency and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission here Tuesday, officials said. They said the research will center on determining safe materials to be used for sealing off the radioactive waste.

The research will be conducted by the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, the U.S. Brookhaven National Laboratory and the U.S. Sandia National Laboratories. The two countries will also hold meetings of experts and exchange researchers.

SOVIET ENVOY URGES PARLIAMENTARY EXCHANGES

OW281237 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 28 KYODO -- Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov asked lower house Speaker Kenji Fukunaga Tuesday to resume parliamentary interchanges between Tokyo and Moscow, according to Fukunaga. Fukunaga, speaker of the House of Representatives, told newsmen he did not respond to the call directly, but told Pavlov that Japan and the Soviet Union should promote efforts for peace and that he would convey the proposal to all political parties.

The Soviet envoy met Fukunaga to offer congratulations on his assumption of the leadership in the powerful lower house late last year. Fukunaga told newsmen he was personally invited to visit the Soviet Union. A Japanese parliamentary mission previously went to the Soviet Union in September, 1978. No parliamentary exchange has occurred since.

Japan canceled an invitation for a Supreme Soviet delegation scheduled to visit Japan in February 1980 following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979. Earlier this month, the 400-member Dietmen's League asked Fukunaga and upper house President Mutsuo Kimura to invite a Soviet parliamentary mission.

NAKASONE RECORDS TV ADDRESS FOR SOUTH KOREANS

OW291037 Tokyo KYODO in English 1029 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 29 KYODO -- In a rare case of direct communication between a Japanese leader and the Korean people, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday recorded a television message to be broadcast throughout South Korea on March 2 to mark the third anniversary of President Chon Tu-hwan's accession to power.

In his talk, Nakasone extended his greetings to the people of Korea, and expressed his sorrow for the lives lost in the shooting down of a Korean jet last year and the terrorist bombing in Burma. He also spoke of his resolve to work for stronger relations between the two countries, and said he prayed for further development of South Korea and the happiness of its people. He made no mention of his standing invitation to Chon to visit Japan. The prime minister, who spoke in Japanese, recorded the message at the request of the state-owned Korean Broadcasting System.

GOVERNMENT TO PLAN ROK-JAPAN ANNIVERSARY PROJECTS

SK290125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- The Japanese Foreign Ministry plans to inaugurate a group in early April to make arrangements for a series of commemorative projects on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the normalization of Korea-Japan relations next year. Two influential Japanese dailies -- NIHON KEIZAI and TOKYO SHIMBUN -- reported Tuesday that the group will consist of Ryozo Sunobe, former Japanese vice foreign minister and former Japanese ambassador to Korea, and 19 other scholars, journalists and business leaders.

ECUADOREAN ENVOY REQUESTS AID FOR S. AMERICA

OW290147 Tokyo KYODO in English 0042 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 29 KYODO -- Ecuador has asked Japan to help South American countries escape from their financial problems by extending loans and accepting delays in repayment of foreign debts totaling an estimated 330 billion dollars. This idea was expressed when former Ecuadorean Ambassador to Tokyo Andres Crespo Reinberg met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the latter's official residence Tuesday night.

Crespo, now visiting Japan as a special envoy of Ecuadorean President Osvaldo Hurtado Larrea, also asked Nakasone to take up South America's financial trouble at this year's summit of seven industrial democracies to be held in London in June.

Economic problems of South American countries were extensively discussed in January when their government officials met in the Ecuadorean capital of Quito. They issued a statement, seeking increased regional cooperation as well as financial assistance from industrially developed countries to settle the problems. Crespo handed over the statement and the president's personal letter to Nakasone during the meeting. Nakasone assured Crespo of Japan's efforts to help South American countries settle their financial crisis.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR ON MARITIME TALKS

SK280543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA) -- A protocol on talks between the delegation of the Ministry of Land and Marine Transport of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet delegation of the Ministry of Maritime Fleet was signed in Pyongyang on February 27. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Choe Un-hak, vice-minister of land and marine transport, and personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Ministry of Maritime Fleet of the Soviet Union headed by its vice-minister B.P. Trunov and officials of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. The protocol was signed by vice-ministers Choe Un-hak and B.P. Trund.

U.S. 7TH DIVISION ENTERS SOUTH FOR EXERCISE

SK290536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists on February 27 hurled the forces of the U.S. 7th Division based in California, the U.S.A., into the provocative "Team Spirit 84" war exercises the biggest in scale in history, according to South Korean "Radio Seoul." As is known, the U.S. 7th Division is a unit which earned itself ill fame in the war of aggression in Korea. This unit of the aggression army had undergone a practical war training in the U.S. mainland from seven months before its participation in the current war exercises. The successive hurling of the forces of the U.S. Third Marine Division which had taken part in the landing operation at Inchon, the U.S. 25th Division which had also participated in the war of aggression in Korea and the afore-said 7th Division into the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises once again exposes to the whole world the provocative nature of the exercises against the northern half of the republic.

U.S. STAGES 'TANK FIRING DEMONSTRATION EXERCISE'

SK290517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists staged a "firing demonstration exercise" with the mobilization of "M-60 A1" tank unit of the U.S. 25th Division as part of the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 84" war exercises on February 27 at a base in the central sector of the front, according to "Radio No 2" in Seoul. The tank unit which "hurriedly moved" into the "operational zone" in the central sector of the front from Hawaii, the United States, frantically staged an operational exercise in a simulated attack on the northern half of the country, going up and down the mountain area together with a tank unit of the puppet army. As the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique moved the theatre of the "Team Spirit 84" war exercises gradually close to the Military Demarcation Line area, they openly show the criminal purpose of the war exercises aimed at attacking the northern half of the country. The U.S. imperialists must immediately stop the reckless play with fire, lending an ear to the warning from the Korean and the world peoples.

KOREAN IN U.S. CALLS FOR DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH

SK290822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0810 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA) -- No Kwang-uk, chairman of the Council for the Independent Unification of the Nation, an organisation of Korean residents in Washington, in an article contributed to the January 25 issue of the Koreans' newspaper ASIA-AMERICA NEWS rejected the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea and called for the democratization of South Korean society.

Pointing out that all the misfortunes the South Korean people have been undergoing since the surrender of the Japanese imperialists were caused by the national split, the author said: It is said that today when anti-nuclear movements are vigorously going on in all parts of the world, the South Korean authorities, not content with the introduction of more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, are making preparations to bring in even neutron bombs. The use of all these weapons is decided by the U.S. military commander in South Korea. How deplorable this is! This fact alone is enough to prove irrefutably that South Korea is a complete colony of the United States. It is an illusion to hope for democracy, while being subjugated to others. Noting that he who abandons his right is a slave, the author said: Let us all fight this year to retake the right of the South Korean people to existence.

NODONG SINMUN NOTES U.S. 'SOPHISM' ON WAR

SK280905 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA) -- Crowe, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Forces, at the Armed Services Committee of the U.S. Senate recently, let out a torrent of invectives, crying that the DPRK "may use force of arms" and that "a stern retaliation" would be made for someone in the future.

Hitting at this blast, NODONG SINMUN in a commentary Tuesday says: The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs who are fond of firing at others by picking quarrels for no reason are madly wielding their fists at us. This indicates their epileptic fit of hysterics for finding a pretext to ignite a new war in Korea. The author of the commentary continues: The realities of the North and the South eloquently prove who are truly striving for peace and who are running riot in war preparations on the Korean peninsula today.

Recently alone, we proposed tripartite talks between us, the United States and South Korea for a peaceful solution of the Korean question. On the contrary, the United States is bringing the tensions in Korea to the utmost pitch of strain by provocative military exercises. The United States is entirely to blame for the strained situation which might lead to the outbreak of a war on the Korean peninsula any moment. With no balderdash can the U.S. imperialists get rid of the ill fame as war-thirsty elements or justify their war preparations.

The Reagan government is going to apply its "experiences in Grenada" to Asia, choosing Korea as its object. It is an anachronistic dream, if the U.S. imperialists think that their bawl would work, styling themselves the determiner of the destiny of the world. If the U.S. imperialists want to clear their name of the disgrace as bellicose elements, they should not wield weapons in Korea, but should respond to our proposal for tripartite talks and get out of South Korea with all their troops and all the means of war.

POLISH NEWS AGENCY CONDEMNS 'TEAM SPIRIT'

SK290435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA) -- The PAP NEWS AGENCY of Poland on February 23 published its analyst's article denouncing the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppet clique.

Noting that the situation on the Korean peninsula has been rendered extremely strained owing to the new war provocation moves of the United States and the South Korean puppet clique, the news agency said that they are making haste with the formation of an aggressive U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

The basic content of the current military rehearsal is nuclear war exercises, it said, and went on: The reinforcement of the U.S. forces on the Korean peninsula, frequent intrusion of U.S. and South Korean planes into the airspace of the DPRK and into the sky above the Military Demarcation Line area and the provocative "Team Spirit" military exercises clearly prove that the Reagan administration and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are seeking a war of aggression. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has continually advanced new proposals for a peaceful reunification of the country. Her recent proposal for tripartite talks between her, the United States and the South Korean authorities to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country has not been realized due to the insincere attitude of the United States. Washington answers this peaceful proposal with the war exercises.

The news agency repeatedly pointed out that such moves of the U.S. imperialists show that they try to disturb peace in Korea and the rest of Asia and unleash a new war of aggression in Korea.

SOVIET PAPER VIEWS HUMAN RIGHTS IN SOUTH

SK290815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0759 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA) -- The Soviet paper MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA February 21 carried an article headlined "'Ill-Tempered Rascals' in Seoul and Their Patrons" exposing the South Korean military fascist clique's violation of human rights and the U.S. imperialists' moves in patronizing them.

The paper said reports of some international public organizations on the "human rights policy of the Reagan administration for 1983" published in New York pointed out that when Reagan glibly told Chon Tu-hwan during his visit to South Korea that "democracy and freedom of views" are a wealth the free world (the United States and South Korea) should set store by and protect, the South Korean police threw political opponents to the "regime" behind the bars.

Noting that in the last few months alone about 400 dissidents have been arrested in South Korea, the paper said: It is reported that the Seoul authorities would launch a "purge" campaign in the near future against teachers and students of the universities which they regard as a breeding ground of "rebellion." No words are mentioned about the lifting of the ban on political activity of disbanded political parties and even moderate leaders of the defunct opposition parties behind the bars. Hundreds of South Korean journalists are still unable to work in their worksites.

Kim Yong-sam, a former opposition leader, said there have been various dictatorships, but the present dictatorship is worse than all the former ones and the suppression, surveillance and coercion by the police assume wider ranges. Such is the "progress" in South Korea which, according to Washington's views, the Seoul authorities have made in the "defence of freedom and democracy." The Seoul-type "freedom and democracy" are a copy of the United States'.

CHON'S CRY FOR 'LAW-ABIDING SPIRIT' SCORED

SK290605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 28 (KCNA) -- Commenting on the Chon Tu-hwan clique's outcry that they would "concentrate all efforts" on "promoting the law-abiding spirit" and creating "an atmosphere of a society of justice" ruled by "law", NODONG SINMUN today says: They mean to intensify the fascist repression of the people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan cried on February 21 that the "law-abiding spirit" should be "promoted" among the people and the puppet justice minister and the puppet public prosecutor general ranted on the same day that an "atmosphere of a society of justice ruled by law" should be created, the author of the commentary notes, and says: After elbowing out the incumbent "president" at the point of the bayonet and grabbing his chair, the traitor has malrevised and replenished the existing evil laws and fabricated new ones to establish a more fascist legal system. It is ridiculous for this fellow to talk about "law-abiding spirit." When the puppets are making a noisy play of the phrases of "observance of law" and "society of justice" a great number of patriotic students and people who called for independence, democracy and reunification are being thrown behind bars on charges of being involved in "seditious acts" or being "leftist elements." The puppets' preach on "observance of law" and "society of justice" is nothing but one ordering people to obey their reactionary rule, not resisting it.

TALK COMMENTS ON KIM IL-SONG REUNIFICATION EFFORTS

SK281328 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0930 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Unattributed talk: "Our Sincere Efforts for a Peaceful Solution to the Korean Question"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: By reflecting the unanimous opinions and aspirations of the Korean people, the government of the republic has made all efforts to independently settle the question of the country's reunification in a peaceful method and on the principle of democracy.

The country's consolidated peace and its peaceful reunification are the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people. Up to today, our party and the government of the republic have made all efforts possible to ensure the country's consolidated peace and to achieve its independent and peaceful reunification in accordance with the unanimous aspirations of the whole nation.

Based on his sagacious analysis of the situation prevailing in our country shortly after 15 August, and the inevitable demands of the developing revolution, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the policy of the founding of a Democratic People's Republic to build a strong self-reliant and independent state and wisely led the struggle to establish a democratic unified government.

However, the U.S. imperialists schemed to permanently divide our fatherland into North and South and to adopt South Korea as their complete colony and military base by holding a separate election in South Korea.

The prevailing situation demanded that a great measure for national salvation be taken to smash the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the stooges for national division and to open an epochal phase for the reunification of the fatherland.

Right now, following the great leader's initiative, a historic joint meeting of representatives of the North-South political parties and social organizations was held in April 1948. This meeting was the first step for the Korean people to sit at one place and to peacefully settle the question of national reunification with their own strength.

However, opposing the peaceful reunification of Korea, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated the nation-ruining separate election with bayonets on 10 May 1948, fabricated the puppet regime, and instigated it to fanatically kick up the rackets of northward invasion.

For the purpose of accomplishing the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and its complete independence, in June 1948, 72 patriotic political parties and social organizations united under the front of the fatherland, and proposed that our country be peacefully reunified by holding a general election. All Korean people ardently supported this proposal and actively struggled for its realization. In support of our peaceful overture for reunification, the South Korean people in particular waged various forms of struggle throughout South Korea and dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys intensified the fascist suppression of the South Korean people and frenziedly ran wild in war provocation maneuvers. The U.S. imperialists accelerated preparations for a war against the northern half of the republic in a full-dress manner, dragging an even greater number of their troops of aggression into South Korea and radically increasing the ranks of the puppet army. They ran amok to trigger a war on the 38th Parallel. Entering the 1950's, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges maneuvered to provoke a war more openly.

To counter this situation, our party and the government of the republic made all possible efforts to prevent the tragedy of a nation fighting itself and to achieve the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Based on the initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, at the beginning of June 1950 the DFRF Central Committee issued an appeal on the promotion of the (?policy) of peaceful national reunification and in the appeal called on all democratic political parties, social organizations, and people in the North and the South to hold a general election of the North and the South in August and to form a supreme legislative organ.

In the middle of June in 1950, the SPA Standing Committee of the DPRK laid down a positive proposal to realize the peaceful reunification of the fatherland by establishing an all-Korean legislative organ.

However, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique answered the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people to peacefully reunify the fatherland and our just and sincere proposal with the provocation of the criminal war of aggression against the northern half of the republic on 25 June 1950.

More on Kim Il-song Effort

SK281346 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0930 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Unattributed Talk: "Our Sincere Efforts for a Peaceful Solution to the Korean Question"]

[Text] Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people attained a brilliant victory in the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, thus defending the freedom and independence of the fatherland and preparing for conditions to win the complete reunification and independence of the fatherland, the supreme desire of the nation.

Under the truce situation, our people were assigned the task of more tenaciously waging the struggle for a lasting peace in Korea and the peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Based on his scientific analysis of the situation prevailing after the truce, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a fighting policy to cement the truce and to peacefully settle the question of the country's reunification.

In his historic report at the Sixth Plenum of the WPK Central Committee on 5 August 1953, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught:

The question is to stoutly struggle for the consolidation of the victory of the truce we won in return for a great sacrifice while suffering the pain and disaster of war, to struggle for a lasting peace in Korea, and for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The question primarily raised in peacefully solving the Korean question after the war was the early holding of a political meeting envisaged in the Armistice Agreement. The great leader made clear that the political meeting was basically aimed at forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the troops of their followers to completely withdraw from South Korea and at peacefully solving the Korean question with the Korean people's own strength. He saw to it that the struggle to hold the political meeting at an early date was waged. However, the U.S. imperialist aggressors resorted to all kinds of tricky maneuvers to frustrate the holding of the political meeting by all means.

To counter these maneuvers of intrigue by the U.S. imperialists, on 25 August 1953, the great leader made the foreign minister of the republic issue a statement and saw to it that the enemy's subversive maneuvers were exposed and condemned. Thanks to the patient efforts of our party and the government of the republic, preliminary talks between the two sides to call the political meeting was held at Panmunjom on 26 October 1953. At the talks, our side put forward the most comprehensive and reasonable proposal concerning the political meeting, including the question of the [word indistinct] of the political meeting, the question of its venue, the question of its duration, and procedural questions. The world's people ardently welcomed our proposal.

However, opposing our proposal with various excuses, the U.S. imperialists delayed the talks between the two sides and, what is worse, unilaterally left the talks table, thus finally rupturing the preliminary talks to hold the political meeting.

On 10 January 1954, the foreign minister of the republic issued a statement on the resumption of the talks between the two sides in connection with the political meeting. The statement made clear that the course of the preliminary talks between the two sides, which was held at Panmunjom to discuss the question of the political meeting, showed that while the government of the republic exerted sincere efforts for a peaceful solution to the Korean question the U.S. imperialists sought unjustly to block a peaceful solution to the Korean question and to continuously aggravate the tense international situation by impeding the holding of the political meeting. The statement stressed that the strained situation in the Far East and the world should be relaxed by urgently holding the political meeting through the resumption of the ruptured talks between the two sides and by taking measures for a peaceful solution to the Korean question. The statement evoked a great reaction at home and abroad.

As a result of this, as the whole world watched, talks concerning the Korean question were held in Geneva on 26 April 1954. At the talks, the delegation of the government of the republic put forth a proposal to restore the national unification of Korea and to hold a free election throughout Korea as a method for a peaceful solution to the Korean question. The basic content of this proposal was to establish a unified government in Korea by forcing all foreign troops to withdraw from Korea and by helping the Korean people hold a free election throughout Korea in order to promptly restore the national unification of Korea and in order to found a democratic, independent, and unified state.

However, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, who did not want a peaceful solution to the Korean question, also did not accept our just proposal then and frustrated discussion of the Korean question at the talks.

ANNIVERSARY OF RURAL THESES DRAWS PRAISE, COMMENT

Publication of Theses Noted

SK260528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 25 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate editorials to the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in our Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song (February 25, 1964).

In an editorial titled "20 Years of Worthwhile Struggle and Advance for the Implementation of the Socialist Rural Theses" NODONG SINMUN says:

The publication of the rural theses by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song 20 years ago was a historic event of epochal significance in the socialist rural construction and the development of our revolution. Basing himself on a scientific analysis of the essence of the rural question and its origin under socialism, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the theses pointed to ways of thoroughly carrying out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside, strengthening in every way the leadership and assistance of the working-class party and state and bringing the guidance and management of agriculture and property relations to the level of industry so as to eliminate distinctions between town and country and the distinction between the working class and the peasantry and build a classless society.

Thanks to the theses, a bright blueprint has been provided for working-classing the peasantry, industrializing agriculture, transforming the countryside as required by the chuche idea and thus leading it to communism. The rural theses is a great fighting programme to be adhered to by the working-class party in the whole period of socialist rural construction.

Noting that great changes have taken place in our countryside over the past 20 years under the rays of the rural theses, the editorial stresses: The victory won in the course of implementing the rural theses propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a powerful demonstration of the advantages of the socialist rural economic system and a brilliant example of the solution of the rural question for those countries which had once been colonies or semi-colonies. All these successes give encouragement and the confidence that backward countries, too, would be able to successfully solve the rural question by their own efforts, and deal a telling blow at the imperialists who are heaping slanders on the socialist rural economic system. All victories and changes attained in socialist rural construction after the publication of the rural theses are a precious fruition of the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song brightly indicated the correct direction and ways for implementing the theses in each period of the developing revolution and has energetically struggled for its realization. The editorial says: Our party which is successfully carrying into effect the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas and policies of socialist rural construction has vigorously roused the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to the struggle for implementing the rural theses. The bold operations and offensive organizational work of our party for the fulfillment of the programmatic tasks set forth in the rural theses have become the fundamental source of constant victory in socialist rural construction and in agricultural production.

In order to attain the 15 million ton target of grain envisaged in the grand ten long-range objectives and the 10 million ton target of grain this year, it is necessary to continue to vigorously fight for the complete materialization of the theses while consolidating the successes achieved already in that course, remarks the editorial.

Rural Theses Value Detailed

SK231125 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 23 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN February 22 comes out with an article titled "Policy of Solving Properly Problem Propounded by Socialist Rural Theses and Its Vitality."

In "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gives a comprehensive exposition of the scientific principle and ways of removing the backwardness of the countryside in ownership to eliminate the distinctions between the working class and peasantry and finally solve the rural question, the article notes, and stresses: What is important in the policy of solving the question of property expounded in the socialist rural theses is, first of all, to bring cooperative property closer to all-people property with an organic combination of the two properties, constantly enhancing the leading role of all-people property to cooperative property.

Enhancing the leading role of all-people property to cooperative property and organically combining the two properties demand a state agricultural guidance system suited to them. The agricultural guidance system of our country with the County Cooperative Farm Management Committee as the core established by the great leader is a superior state agricultural guidance system which makes it possible to organically combine the two properties in such a manner as to constantly enhance the leading role of all-people property. This guidance system directs cooperative farms by the method of industrial management with a uniform control on all enterprises material and technical means and technical forces serving the rural economy, and combines the two properties into one organism through the realization of the material and technical assistance of the state, thus powerfully accelerating the process of the approach of cooperative property to all-people property.

Another important point in the policy of solving the question of property propounded by the socialist rural theses is to gradually convert cooperative property into all-people property while creating realistic conditions and possibilities. If cooperative property is to be converted into all-people property, it is necessary to root up individualism and egoism in the minds of the peasants, remould their consciousness on the communist pattern and develop agricultural productive forces to a high level. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that in order to convert cooperative property into all-people property, it is required to create ideological and material conditions and carry it out gradually, while accumulating experiences through experimental stages.

To convert cooperative property into all-people property is a difficult and complicated work which no one has ever carried out. The degree of maturity of the ideological and material conditions for the conversion of property cannot be the same in different areas and cooperative farms. Therefore, cooperative property can be smoothly converted into all-people property without deviation only when we carry it out gradually, accumulating experiences through experimental stages.

The validity and vitality of the policy of solving the question of property propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the socialist rural theses have been fully substantiated through the practice of socialist rural construction in our country.

With the thorough implementation of this policy under the wise guidance of the party and the leader, a great progress has been made over the last two decades in developing cooperative property to all-people property in our country.

Implementing Theses Explained

SK242333 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2238 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 24 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article titled "Great Guidance of Our Party in Bringing About Epochal Change by Implementing the Socialist Rural Theses" to the 20th anniversary of the publication of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, (February 25, 1964). The article says: The tremendous change brought about by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the solution of the rural question after advancing and translating into practice the great socialist rural theses is shining as an imperishable exploit he performed in carrying out the cause of socialism and communism. In the rural theses the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song, with a correct grasp on the law of socialist rural construction, gave a generalization of his rich experiences and set forth a scientific theory and policy forming an integral system for the solution of the rural question under socialism.

The publication of the rural theses was a great contribution to exposition of matured theoretical and practical problems of socialist and communist construction and a historical event which opened a broad avenue for the final settlement of the peasant problem, the agricultural problem. The article says that enormous progress has been made in the solution of the peasant problem, the agricultural problem in the course of implementing the socialist rural theses, with the result that task of revolutionizing and working-classing the peasants has been fulfilled at a high level, distinction between the working class and the peasantry markedly diminished, and agricultural production constantly increased and the food problem has been fully solved along with the faster industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

The great success achieved in the socialist rural construction of our country in the past 20 years is a fruition of the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the struggle for implementing the rural theses, it stresses. What is important in our party's guidance in brilliantly embodying the socialist rural theses is that it set forth a scientific theory and policy in each period of the revolutionary development and pushed ahead with the struggle for the implementation of the rural theses through an all-party, all-state and all-people work and in reliance upon the masses of the people, the article says, and continues: Our party is successfully solving many theoretical and practical problems arising in embodying the idea and policies of the rural theses including the position and role of the county and the carrying out of the three revolutions in the countryside.

It is attributable to such guidance of our party that now in our countryside the county has been consolidated as never before and its role as the regional unit and base of socialist rural construction has been raised, and the party's guidance of the three revolutions has been strengthened and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have further developed in depth.

Our party was also grasped directly all work in implementing the rural theses and mobilized the whole party, the whole country and the entire people in this work, thus advancing the socialist rural construction on to a new higher stage. Apart from this leadership of our party one cannot talk about remarkable successes attained in the struggle for hitting the 15 million ton target of grain and the successful progress of ambitious grand nature-remaking projects. Our party made sure that political and ideological work and mass movement have been vigorously waged among the masses so as to mobilize them in the endeavours for the thorough implementation of the rural theses.

The experience of our party in the struggle for a successful implementation of the socialist rural theses is a precious guideline to be adhered to in guiding the struggle for the final solution of the rural question.

Success of Revolutions Noted

SK260455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang, February 25 (KCNA) -- The three revolutions ideological, technical, and cultural are making successful progress in the countryside of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: "The technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are the central revolutionary tasks that must be carried out in the rural areas after the competition of socialist cooperativization."

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are the central tasks that must be carried out in the rural areas after the completion of socialist co-operativization and one of the basic principles for the solution of the peasant and agricultural questions. The great leader set forth the line of the three revolutions in the socialist rural theses and has wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

In Korea the ideological revolution has been given decisive precedence and, at the same time, the technical and cultural revolutions have been expedited further, with the result that impressive successes have been registered in the carrying out of the three revolutions. Consequent upon the vigorous promotion of the ideological revolution a radical change has taken place in the ideological and moral traits of the farmers and in their work style and way of life and, accordingly all problems arising in the rural construction are being successfully solved.

Korea defined irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization as the basic tasks of the rural technical revolution. Beginning with irrigation, she carried it out long ago. The country has more than 1,500 reservoirs with a storing capacity of hundreds of thousands of chongmi (one chongmi is 10,000 cubic metres of water), including lakes Yonpung and Manpung, more than 23,000 pumping stations, 124,000 wells, water bags and pipes.

Irrigation system has been perfected and solid drainage system established in all paddy and non-paddy fields except steep slope fields of the mountain areas. The complete irrigation system guarantees a high, stable yield every year.

The electrification of agriculture has long been fulfilled. The mechanization of agriculture has been actively promoted. The number of tractors per 100 hectares of the arable land is 6-7 and that of trucks 1.5.

The rice-transplanting which had remained a hard toil in farming work, has been mechanized, new farm machines have been produced and supplied in large quantities to bring comprehensive mechanization to a high level. Tilling, transport and thrashing, major farming work, are done by machines at 100 percent, rice transplanting at 95 percent and harvesting at 70 percent. A high level of agricultural chemicalization shows that the amount of fertilizer application per hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields is about 1.6 tons and a total of 97 percent of the area under rice is weeded by chemicals.

As a result of the highly intensive agricultural production millions of more tons of grain than that produced in the year before the publication of the rural theses, was produced and this year's target is 8 million tons of grain.

The tasks of the rural cultural revolution are also being successfully fulfilled. All children and students are brought up and educated at state and social expenses in the countryside of Korea. The farmers who have graduated from Working People's Middle School are now striving to reach the level of senior middle school graduates and acquire one or more kinds of technique. University of agriculture has been set up in each province and an agricultural college in each county, where agro-technicians are trained on a large scale. Now nearly 60 technicians and specialists work on each cooperative farm.

Dwelling houses have been built in all rural areas and public service facilities set up comprehensively at state expense. Radio-rediffusion and TV networks have been introduced and publications are distributed to each household of the rural population. Bus and water services have also been introduced and the RI clinics have successfully turned into hospitals in the countryside.

With the successful fulfillment of tasks of the three revolutions indicated in the great rural theses many distinctions including the differences between town and country and the distinction between the working class and the peasantry have been markedly narrowed down in Korea and her countryside has come to take on the looks of a better civilized socialist countryside.

Premier Reports on Theses

SK280407 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0857 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Report by Premier Kang Song-san at the Central Report Meeting held on 24 February at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang to Mark the 20th Anniversary of the Publication of Kim Il-song's Classical Work, "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question of Our Country" -- live]

[Text] Comrades: Twenty years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song announced the theses on the socialist rural question of our country which have brilliantly elucidated the future path of socialist and communist rural construction. This period is not only a historic period during which an epochal change has been made in our country's socialist rural construction and agricultural production, but is also a rewarding period during which brilliant victory has been achieved in our prosperous socialist construction.

During the past 20 years, our people have advanced far forward along the road mapped out by the great theses on rural problem, while sweeping out the backwardness of our rural areas inherited from the old society and accelerating efforts to build a classless society. As a result, during this period they have achieved proud success in all fields of agricultural production. [applause]

Today, under the solemn circumstances in which, under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our people are vigorously waging the struggle to achieve the grand prospective targets of socialist economic construction of the 1980's, holding aloft the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture: we are significantly marking the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great theses on socialist rural question with the lofty honor and pride of having made epochal changes in socialist rural construction and agricultural production. [applause]

The publication by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song 20 years ago of his immortal classical work, "The Theses on the Socialist Rural Question of Our Country" was an event of historic significance in our people's struggle to completely solve the rural question and to accelerate socialist and communist construction. [applause]

From the first day of his walk on the road of revolution the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had already paid deep concerns to the rural question; even in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle he provided deep and firm historic roots for the solution of the questions of peasants and agriculture in our country.

After the 1945 liberation, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party outstandingly solved the questions of peasants and agriculture that arised in the phase of democratic and socialist revolution. As a result, our party brilliantly realized our peasants' long-cherished desire toward farmland, created a new experience in adopting the socialist cooperative system of agriculture, and thus, established a most advanced socialist system in our country under which exploitation and oppression have been liquidated forever.

As the socialist agriculture cooperative system was completed and socialist rural construction was deepened in rural areas, it was indeed an urgent task to elucidate correct ways for the solution of the problems arising in socialist rural areas.

Based on the immortal chuche idea and his rich experiences in the solution of the rural question obtained through his protracted, practical struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the theses on the socialist rural question of our country. Thereby, he gave overall answers to this urgent question that arised in the practice of the revolution and brilliantly elucidated the future of socialist rural construction. [applause]

In the rural theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated that even after the introduction of a cooperative system is completed, rural questions still remain. He pointed out that on the basis of endlessly solidifying the socialist system that is established in rural areas, the questions of peasants and agriculture under the socialist system are to highly increase the agricultural production capacity, to make the peasants live in plenty, to do away with the rural backwardness which the exploiting society left behind, and to gradually bridge the gap between urban and rural areas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stated: Under the socialist system, rural areas lag behind urban areas in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields. Because of this, the rural areas fall behind in ownership and economic management standard. Because the gap between urban and rural areas and the class gap between the working class and peasants remain, the socialist rural questions would be ultimately resolved when all these gaps between urban and rural areas were bridged.

Because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clarified the intrinsic nature and the historic position of the socialist rural questions, the strategic goals -- to do away with all traces of backwardness that the exploiting society left deep in the rural areas for a long time, to realize a society without class, and to achieve the complete victory of socialism -- were clearly elucidated. [applause]

In the rural theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also clearly pointed out the fundamental principle for resolving the socialist rural questions. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In order to successfully resolve the questions of peasants and agriculture under the socialist system, it is necessary to maintain three fundamental principles certainly and firmly in rural works. First, it is necessary to thoroughly carry out the technological, cultural, and ideological revolutions in rural areas. Second, it is necessary to strengthen, in every way, the working class' guidance to peasants, industry's support to agriculture, and the urban areas' aid to rural areas. Third, it is necessary to strive to make the rural economy standard of guidance and management approach that of industry's advanced enterprise management, to consolidate the relations between the ownership by all of the people and the cooperative ownership, and ceaselessly make the cooperative ownership hear that of an ownership by all of the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song profoundly elucidated: In order to successfully resolve the socialist rural questions, the party and the state of the working class should do away with the backwardness of the rural areas in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields, to revolutionize peasants and make them working class, and to industrialize and modernize agriculture by vigorously waging, above all, the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- in rural areas.

The idea of the rural theses on vigorously waging the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions in rural areas is a throughgoing idea for liberating peasants aimed at making peasants ultimately break away from the out-moded thoughts and the fetters of nature and at providing them with an independent and creative living on the basis of the great chuche idea. It is an excellent idea for continued revolution that points the way to make the revolution continue advancing and successfully seize the ideological and material fortresses of communism under the new historical conditions in which the socialist revolution wins victory and a socialist system is established. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song prescribed the working class' guidance to peasants, the industry's support for agriculture, and the urban areas' aid to rural areas as basic principles for resolving the socialist rural questions. He clearly elucidated the principles that should be maintained in aiding rural areas and elucidated clearly how to aid rural areas.

The ideas in the rural theses, which deal with the issue of linking peasants with the party and politically and ideologically with the state of the working class and with the issue of actively supporting farms materially, technically, culturally, and financially in a responsible manner, are great ideas that reflect the revolutionary position of achieving the historic mission of leading the peasants, who are reliable comrades of the working class, to a communist society in the end in a responsible manner. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defined the issue of constantly bringing the guidance and management of rural economy to the level of advanced industrial management: the issue of linking the ownership by all of the people and the ownership by the cooperatives and the issue of constantly bringing the ownership of the cooperatives to all the people as one of the basic principles for the final solution of rural problems.

He extensively elucidated the question of guidance and management of socialist rural economy and the question of linkage between the ownership by all of the people and that by the cooperatives.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly explained that the basic direction for improving the guidance and management of socialist rural economy is to constantly bring the method of management and operation of cooperative rural economy to that of advanced industrial management and clearly elucidated the essential contents and superiority of such a direction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also said in order constantly to bring the ownership of the cooperatives to that of all of the people, direct productive linkage between industry and agriculture should be consolidated while developing and further perfecting the ownership of the cooperatives and the guiding role of the ownership by all of the people over the ownership by the cooperatives should be enhanced, thus organically linking the two ownerships.

The idea of the rural theses to improve the guidance and management of rural economy and to strengthen the linkage between the ownership by all of the people and the ownership by cooperatives is a great idea showing the straight road to further consolidate and perfect socialist productive relations established in farms and to eliminate the difference in ownerships and in the levels of economic management between industry and agriculture. [applause]

The basic principle elucidated in the rural theses for solving the problems in socialist farms clearly indicated the fundamental task of the revolution that should be continued on the analytical base of the differences between cities and farms under socialism and the cause of such differences. This is a revolutionary idea that produced a new turning point in the position and attitude of the party of the working class toward peasants and is a scientific idea showing a correct road for guidance and management of rural economy which should be solved in socialist and communist construction without fail and for the issue of the relationship of the ownership. [applause]

In the theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has concretely indicated the basic task of socialist rural construction and the ways for its realizations and has theoretically explained the position and role of the county as a basic unit and many other problems which are of principled significance in overall socialist and communist construction. The rural theses are indeed our party's great program for rural construction which has fully reflected the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology, theory and policies on socialist and communist rural construction. The theses are also a mighty ideological and theoretical weapon that should be firmly grasped in socialist and communist construction. [applause]

The great rural theses are an immortal classic document that has contributed outstandingly to the revolutionary cause of the working class and to developing the theory on socialist and communist construction. [applause]

With the creation by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song of the monolithically systematized theory on the socialist rural question, the socialist rural question in the theory on socialist and communist construction has been perfectly solved and the future of socialist and communist construction has been revealed.

Because of their invincible truth and their correct reflection of the aspirations and desire of peasants and the demands of the times, the great rural theses have, since the first day of publication, firmly grasped the hearts of the masses of people who desire independence, and have vigorously inspired them into a struggle for the construction of new independent and prosperous rural areas. [applause]

Since the publication of the rural theses, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taken revolutionary steps for their realization at every period of the development of the revolution and has wisely organized and led our people and agricultural workers in the struggle for their implementation. [applause]

Always attaching great significance to promoting ideological awareness of farmers -- the masters of rural areas -- in accelerating socialist rural construction and in developing agricultural production, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that firm priority is given to the ideological revolution and that the technological and cultural revolutions are vigorously carried out.

Even under the difficult conditions in which we had to accelerate socialist industrialization as the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were intensifying their maneuvers for aggression and war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the slogan, "Rice is precisely socialism" and decided on the agricultural front as one of the main thrust fronts. Thus, he saw to it that socialist rural positions were firmly strengthened and that the entire party and the whole country vigorously supported rural areas in all fields -- political, economic, and cultural.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that the superiority of the new agricultural guiding system, which uses the county cooperative farm management committee as a basic unit, is fully enhanced in conformity with the demands of the constantly developing socialist rural construction and agricultural production and that the management and operation of cooperative farms are further improved and strengthened. At the same time, the great leader has seen to it that the leading role of ownership by all the people over cooperative ownership is further strengthened and that the course of the policy of transferring cooperative ownership to ownership by all the people is fully prepared in advance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the chuche-oriented farm method, a most scientific farm method suitable to the reality of our country, and personally stood at the head of the agricultural front and energetically led agriculture. Thus, he has seen to it that a new epochal turn has been effected in the development of agricultural production. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, despite his busy days of leading overall work of the revolution and construction, has toured rural areas throughout the country every year to give concrete guidance to rural work. Thus, he has not only vigorously encouraged agricultural workers' struggle to implement socialist rural construction and the chuche-oriented farm method, but also has shown great care for them.

Our glorious party center, who is brilliantly embodying the respected and beloved leader's far-sighted plan for the socialist rural construction and for the development in the agricultural production, has clearly put forth at every opportunity the directions that we should firmly adhere to in accomplishing the rural theses and put forth the ways for the realization of the theses, thereby vigorously spurring the entire party, the whole country, and all the people to the rewarding struggle to accomplish the theses. [applause]

Our party made all party organizations in rural areas firmly adhere to the rural theses and endlessly increase their leadership role in accomplishing the party's agricultural policies. It made numerous excellent party core forces, the working class, discharged soldiers, and blood-boiling youths firmly solidify the socialist rural bases by dispatching them to rural areas.

Our party helped further organize and intensify the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- by vigorously waging the Three Revolutions Teams Movement in rural areas in conformity with the demands of the development of reality. It helped achieve new innovations one after another in the work of remodeling man and technologies and in the cultural construction by firmly making the three revolutions the work of the masses. [applause]

It also helped the functionaries of the party and the state economic organizations and working people thoroughly accomplish the tasks of the rural theses for opposing the idea of making little of the rural areas and for giving aid to the rural areas with responsibility to the end in all respects. In order to accelerate the socialist rural construction and develop the agricultural production, our party took relevant measures so that the counties -- regional unit and bases of operations linking urban and rural areas in all fields of politics, economy, and culture -- could increase their role and that the county party committees could intensify their guidance to the rural works. By holding grand study courses on the chuche farming method every year, it helped all functionaries and working people in the agricultural sector arm themselves firmly with the chuche farming method and work in conformity with the demands of this method.

In reality, the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party served as the source of the boundless strength and the decisive guarantee that helped accomplish the rural theses and achieve endless upsurges and innovations in all fields of the socialist agricultural development. [applause]

Upholding the wise leadership of the party and the leader, the entire party, all people, and all agricultural workers turned out as one and waged the heroic struggle to accomplish the rural theses. Thus, a new history of great creations and changes that amazed the world's peoples was unfolded in our country's rural areas. And, great upsurges were achieved in all fields of the socialist rural construction and of agricultural production. [applause]

The great rural theses have already become noble reality which has been brilliantly realized in our country's rural areas. Their boundless vitality is more highly displayed every passing day. Above all, the vitality of the rural areas is being clearly displayed in the rapid development of our country's rural economy.

Through the struggle to accomplish the rural theses, the political and ideological foundations and the material and technological foundations have been consolidated in the rural areas. And, the chuche farming method has been thoroughly accomplished. Therefore, our agricultural production has yearly increased at a rapid rate.

Already in 1974, 10 years since the rural theses were published, the peak of 7 million tons of grain in the 6-year plan was attained as early as 2 years ahead of schedule. Our rural areas attained the goal of producing 9 million tons of grain in 1979. Since then, successfully surmounting the continued adverse natural weather conditions, the rural areas harvested bumper crops consecutively and achieved the proud success of producing 9.5 million tons of grain in 1982. [applause]

Last year, too, despite very adverse weather conditions for farming due to the cold front, our rural areas harvested a large bumper crop again in agricultural production. And this year, they are marching forward with a firm conviction toward seizing the peak of 10 million tons of grain in the Second 7-Year Plan. [applause]

Our country already ranks first in the world in terms of yield of wet-field rice per chongbo. It has also joined the ranks of advanced countries in the yield of corn per chongbo. [applause]

With a rapid development in agricultural production, the food problem was completely solved long ago in our country, which has been definitely turned from a grain-deficient country into a country with food enough to spare. [applause]

A fast development has been made in all fields of agricultural production, such as stock-breeding, fruit-farming, vegetable growing, the cultivation of tobacco, and other industrial crops and grain.

With the successful implementation of the grand four tasks for remaking nature set forth by our party, material foundations to increase the country's arable land and rapidly develop sectors of the rural economy have been further strengthened.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the party, vigorous support from all over the country, and the devoted struggle of the workers throughout the country, including the workers building the Nampo Lock Gate and reclaiming tideland, a gigantic lock gate has been erected in the high sea, a vast tideland has been turned into a fertile land, transforming the fatherland into a people's paradise that is beautiful and a better place to live. [applause]

The reality, in which our country's agricultural production has continuously and rapidly developed and a more brilliant vista for agricultural production has been unfolded after poor harvests have been reaped throughout the world and the food situation has been acute because of abnormal climate, vigorously displays the justness and vitality of the great rural theses, the chuche farming method, and our party's agricultural policy and it is a heavy blow to the imperialists and all reactionaries who slander and defame the socialist agriculture. [applause]

With the successful fulfillment of the tasks of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture, laid down in the rural theses, a great change has been effected in the ideological and spiritual traits of our peasants and the looks of the countryside have radically changed. [applause]

In the course of brilliantly implementing our party's policy of giving precedence to the ideological revolution, all of our agricultural workers have firmly armed themselves with the chuche idea, have closely rallied around the party and the leader, and have actively promoted their revolutionization and working classization, learning from the revolutionary spirit, organization-minded spirit, and discipline of the working class.

Firmly dominating our peasants is a communist-type and collectivistic living ethos in which, with burning loyalty to the party and the leader, they fulfill their duties as socialist agricultural workers responsible for the country's storehouse for rice and in which, with the high awareness of being master of the revolution, they oppose individualism and egoism and work for the fatherland, the people, society, and collectives under the slogan reading: "One for all, all for one!" The revolutionary ethos in which our peasants devote everything to the struggle for the party and the revolution and for the consolidation and development of the socialist rural economic system and a great change which has taken place in their ideological consciousness and spiritual and moral traits are the greatest success attained in the struggle to implement the rural theses and a firm guarantee for bringing endless prosperity in our countryside and constant upsurge in agricultural production. [applause]

The assistance of industry to agriculture has been strengthened and the rural technological revolution has been accelerated along the road indicated by the rural theses.

As a result of this, the material and technological foundations of the rural economy have been cemented incomparably and great progress has been made in industrializing and modernizing agriculture. [applause]

In our country, where the irrigational system was completely established long ago thanks to the brilliant implementation of our party's original policy of giving priority to the establishment of the irrigational system among the four basic tasks of the rural technological revolution, all paddy and dry fields have been turned into a fertile land overflowing with irrigation water.

In recent years, under the leadership of our party, many large-scale irrigation projects have been carried out in an effort to further consolidate the existing irrigation system, the five-point nature-remolding program and the policy of making a revolution in the use of underground water have been successfully carried out. As a result, our country has today become a country of irrigation enjoying a most developed and perfect irrigation system in which more than 1,500 reservoirs, waterway networks, river and stream embankments, tide embankments on coast lines, modern water sprinkler irrigation systems on dry fields, water pumping facilities, and large-scale underground water facilities have been provided. This mighty irrigation system in our country is not only a reliable foundation for agricultural production that guarantees high and stable yields, but is also the pride of our people. [applause]

With the brilliant realization of the electrification of rural areas as indicated in the rural theses, electricity is supplied to all rural villages and houses throughout the country and is being widely used as a basic power for agricultural production and as a heat source in rural areas.

Thanks to the rapid development of socialist industry and its mighty support, proud successes have been achieved in the mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy.

During the past 20 years, many rural economy state enterprises, including such heavy industry plants and farm machinery stations as tractor plants, truck plants, tractor spare parts plants, and farm trailer machine plants, have been newly built or expanded on a large scale. At the same time, various types of modern farm machines, including rice transplanting machines and rice harvesting machines, have been produced and supplied to rural areas in large quantities. As a result, our farmers have been freed from difficult and arduous work and the level of the industrialization and modernization of agriculture has been remarkably promoted.

The rural theses' task of increasing the number of tractors up to 70,000 to 80,000 in rural areas was completed as early as 10 years ago. As a result, the number of tractors deployed in rural areas at present is 7 per 100 chongbo of cultivated farmland in plains areas and 6 per 100 chongbo of cultivated farmland in intermediate and mountain areas.

The rural theses' task of increasing the amount of chemical fertilizer applied per chongbo of farm field to more than 1 ton was brilliantly completed long ago. The amount of chemical fertilizer applied today per chongbo of farm field is 1.5 tons. The amount of herbicide and agricultural chemicals supplied to rural areas has also rapidly increased.

The mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy in our country have almost been completed. As a result, our farmers, who used to transplant young rice plants and weed rice fields by hand, are now easily and efficiently farming and by virtue of mechanization and chemicalization.

Brilliant success has been achieved in carrying out the cultural revolution in rural areas. As a result, our rural areas have become socialist rural ones in which people can enjoy happy lives. [applause]

Thanks to the revolutionary and people-oriented education policy of our party, the universal 11-year compulsory education system has been successfully enforced in our rural areas, as in urban areas, and adult education and science and technology education has been strengthened. As a result, the general cultural and technical level of agricultural workers has been rapidly promoted.

Today all people under 60 have received at least middle school-level education and have high cultural standards. Every province has a general agricultural cadre training base and agricultural colleges to train and foster technicians in the field of rural economy. As a result, our cooperative farms have many technicians and specialists and, thus, are vigorously carrying out the struggle for the industrialization and modernization of agriculture.

In accordance with our party's policy of intellectualizing society today, our rural areas have become rural study areas and vigorous socialist modernized rural areas -- in the literal meaning of the word -- in which all families, all villages, and all people, male and female, old and young, study. [applause]

The introduction of piped water service, buses, and television sets into the rural areas has been successfully realized and the rural clinics have been successfully developed into hospitals. Breaking away from the backward style of living and customs, all agricultural working people are becoming the masters who enjoy the new socialist culture. The three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- in our rural areas have been firmly backed by the party's and the state's ever-strengthening political, ideological, material, technological, and cultural aid to the rural areas. Our country, in which the party's policy of aiding rural areas is being brilliantly embodied, is becoming a country in which the entire party and the whole country exerts efforts for the rural works and in which all people turn out to render help to the rural areas.

In our rural areas, the issue of the state's guidance and management of the cooperative economy has been brilliantly resolved through the strenuous struggle to display, generally and highly, the superiority of the new farming guidance system -- with the county cooperative farm management committees as basis -- in accordance with the tasks put forth by the rural theses and through the struggle to strengthen the (?enterprise-style) guidance to agricultural production. The difficult and complicated work of making the standard of cooperative ownership gradually approach that of the ownership by all of the people on the basis of endlessly solidifying the cooperative ownership is being smoothly carried out. [applause]

The tasks of the rural theses to firmly consolidate counties and to strengthen the works of counties in all fields of politics, economy, and culture have been thoroughly accomplished. Thus, the counties in our country are performing their mission and role excellently as the regional unit and bases of operations that accelerate the performance of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural -- in the rural areas, link the urban and rural areas, and strengthen the urban areas' aid to rural areas.

In the rewarding struggle to accomplish the rural theses, the economic foundation of the cooperative farms has been consolidated and the peasants' living has been epochally improved.

Today, all of our country's cooperative farms have matured as one under a large-scale socialist cooperative economy based on its own firm financial and production foundations. Also, as a whole, the standard of our peasants' living has far exceeded that of rich middle-class farmers in the past. [applause]

The agricultural tax-in-kind system was completely abolished in our rural areas long ago. Our peasants do not know the word "tax." Just as the workers, they live in modern houses that the state built for them free of charge, they receive all kinds of benefits from the state, and they enjoy an abundant and civilized living for which they are not envious of urban areas.

Only in recent years, numerous modern communist rural areas have been built throughout the country at the expense of state. Among them are the Yongnim Ri and Tongnim Ri in Mundok County in South Pyongan Province, (?South Sinuiju) and Yonha Ri in Ui Ju County in North Pyongan Province, Ogung Ri in Anak County in South Hwanghae Province, and Wangjaesan Ri in Onsong County in North Hamgyong Province. Under the great care of the party and the leader, our peasants are enjoying the happy event of moving in groups to new houses, in addition to their joy of harvesting bumper crops every year.

Because the three revolutions have been accelerated in the rural areas, the peasants' ideological and spiritual standards and their technological and cultural standards have increased and the material and technological foundations of agriculture have been consolidated. In our rural areas where the economic foundation of the cooperative farms has been consolidated and the peasants' material and cultural living standard is being endlessly increased, the issue of developing the cooperative ownership into the ownership by all of the people has matured for the development of the revolution.

Indeed, great turns reminiscent of the world's creation that fill the world's people with admiration have been effected on our farms during the last 20 years under the banner of the rural theses. Modern and prosperous socialist farms that our peasants had only imagined as an ideal in the past are being unfolded before us as reality [applause]

Our lives vigorously show that the great rural theses are the great program for socialist and communist rural construction that elucidated a straight road to a classless society by demonstrating the superiority of the socialist rural economic system, by vigorously inspiring agricultural production, and by eliminating the differences between workers and peasants. Our lives also show that the rural theses are the weapon for cities and farms and the class differences between revolutionary renovation that enable us to carry out excellently the task of remodeling men, nature, and society and are a collection of scientific guidelines. [applause]

All the successes and victories won in socialist rural construction and agricultural production in our country in the past are victories of the great rural theses and are the precious fruition of the wise leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party. [applause]

All the proud successes and creations made in the glorious course of socialist rural construction and agricultural production development in our country reflect the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's tireless and devoted efforts to rapidly turn our poor and backward farms into rich and civilized socialist farms and reflect the energetic activities of our party, which organized the whole party, the entire nation, and all the people and vigorously mobilized them for the implementation of the rural theses. [applause].

On this significant occasion marking the 20th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses, I extend the greatest honor and warmest thanks, together with the boundless admiration and loyalty of all the people and agricultural workers, to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, who established, in our country, the most advanced socialist rural economic system, showing the correct road for solving the socialist rural questions, and who is leading the struggle to implement the theses to victory. [applause]

Comrades: today, the capitalist world is suffering continued stagnation in agricultural production, unlike the socialist farms in our country, which are constantly developing and prospering under the brilliant banner of the rural theses. In particular, agriculture in South Korea, which is directly linked with the northern half of the republic, is being reduced to a miserable situation.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' cruel colonial, subordination policy and of the anti-popular agricultural policy of the South Korean puppet clique, South Korean farms are being reduced into wasteland, and the peasants are suffering cruel exploitation and repression.

Numerous farms were commandeered for military purposes due to aggressive war provocation maneuvers and the policy of plundering peasants of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, which are frantically perpetrated every day. The lands are being turned into wasteland, having been eroded by floods. Grain harvested by peasants with their sweat was plundered for military provision and despoiled by usurers and (?land owners).

South Korea, once noted as a rich grain district, has been reduced to a land of chronic famine which has to import huge quantities of grain every year. The number of peasants leaving their homes and lands without a means of livelihood is rapidly increasing every year. Last year's grain harvest on South Korean farms failed to reach even half of the demand because of a poor crop.

This grave situation, showing a sharp contrast of socialist farms in the northern half of the republic, more clearly indicates how superior our socialist rural economic system is and what great vigor it has. [applause].

With dignity and pride of our country's having the most superior socialist rural economic system, which provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should constantly consolidate and develop this system and produce great upsurges in agricultural production and in overall socialist rural construction by demonstrating the might of this system. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today our party is faced with the glorious and important mission to thoroughly revolutionize and working classize peasants, to rapidly modernize and industrialize agriculture based on the successes already achieved in socialist rural construction, and to finally solve the rural questions by turning the ownership of cooperatives to that by all of the people.

At the historic Sixth WPK Congress, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly elucidated the programs of revolutionizing and working classizing peasants and of modernizing and industrializing agriculture and of brilliantly attaining the production target of 15 million tons of grains. [applause]

The magnificent prospect unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a new spirit, courage, and hope to our people and agricultural workers who are advancing to socialism and communism under the banner of the chuche and is inspiring us to a rewarding struggle and to greater exploits.

Cherishing a great ambition for the future and confidence in the victory, all the people and agricultural workers should more vigorously accelerate the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture in the farms and should effect constant upsurges in agricultural production. They should brilliantly implement our party's profound ideas to completely realize the rural theses in our country, expediting the final victory in socialism and to implement the communist policy including the issue of the people's dietary life. [applause]

Upholding the party's policy to revolutionize, working classize, and intellectualize the whole society, we should, above all, firmly arm all peasants with the revolutionary idea of the working class and with collectivest spirit by vigorously waging the ideological and cultural revolutions in the farms. We should inspire the awareness of being worthy of the masters of the revolution among the peasants and should strive to upgrade overall technical and cultural standard of agricultural workers to that of the working class.

The working classization of peasants can be totally realized only when the sole ownership by all of the people over productive means is established by developing the ownership of the cooperatives to be that by all of the people.

We should successfully carry out the party's policy to gradually implement the work of turning the ownership by the cooperatives to that by all of the people in accordance with the demand of the development in the revolution while going through a certain period of experimental step and by accumulating experience. Thus, we should eliminate the class difference between the working class and peasants and should effect a decisive turning point in remodeling all social relations on the form of the working class.

Upholding the party's policy for technical revolution in the farms, we should further expand and consolidate the successes won in irrigation work in agricultural domain and should complete overall mechanization and chemicalization of rural economy at an early date. Thus, we should eliminate the difference between the industrial labor and agricultural labor and further develop all domains in agricultural production by totally freeing the peasants from arduous labors.

At present, the rural economic sector is faced with the task of reaping a bumper harvest this year -- the 20th anniversary of the publication of the rural theses -- by expeditiously completing agricultural preparations and carrying out all farming works in a frugal and timely manner to brilliantly attain the target of grain production in the Second 7-Year Plan. It should strive to produce more meat, eggs, vegetables, and fruits and supply them to the people more abundantly. [applause]

At the same time, we should actively expand the arable lands by vigorously waging the struggle to gain 300,000-chongbo of reclaimed lands and to discover 200,000-chongbo of new lands. We should lay a firm foundation for attaining the production target of 15 million tons of grain ahead of schedule in the 1980's by intensifying the breeding work and constantly developing the method of cultivation of the crops. [applause]

Today the maneuvers of aggression and war of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are being perpetrated more viciously than ever before. In this strained situation, we are carrying out socialist construction and the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Even now, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are staging the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit-84" joint military exercises against the northern half of the republic, ignoring our sincere and patient efforts to provide peace in Korea and to expedite the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. They are leading the situation in our country to the brink of war.

Upholding the letter of the party Central Committee and the order of the respected comrade supreme commander, all the party members and workers should effect great new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist construction in accordance with the demand of the prevailing situation and should work and live in a militant manner as men worth living in the era of revolution and struggle and in an alert and mobilized attitude cherishing the lofty revolutionary spirit, the party spirit, the working class spirit, and people-mindedness. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are frantically running amok to perretuate the division of our country and to provoke a new war in Korea. However, the international solidarity of our revolution is being strengthened with every day.

Today, the peace-loving people of the world are strongly supporting the most reasonable, just, and fair proposal for tripartite talks that we made to peacefully solve the Korean issue. We will accelerate socialist construction and will successfully achieve the cause of national reunification --the unanimous national aspiration -- amid the support and encouragement by the progressive people of the world. [applause]

No force in the world can block the way of our people and agricultural workers who are tenaciously struggling for the complete realization of the rural theses and for the achievement of national reunification and the cause of the chuche revolution upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's wise leadership and the banner of the ever-victorious WPK.

There will be only victory and glory in our way. [applause] Let us all vigorously advance to effect a new upsurge in socialist rural construction and agricultural production in firm unity with the party Central Committee headed by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song upholding the banner of the chuche idea and the banner of the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture. [applause]

Long live Comrade Kim Il-song the great leader of our party and our people! [applause]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and the promoter of all victories of the Korean people! [applause]

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO ZAMBIA -- Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA) -- Kim Tong-hwa was appointed as ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Republic of Zambia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK. [Text]
[Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 29 Feb 84 SK]

PYONGYANG CIRCUS LEAVES -- Pyongyang February 29 (KCNA) -- The state Pyongyang Circus left here on February 28 by plane for a visit to Pakistan. It was seen off at the airport by Chang Chol, vice minister of culture and art, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and personages concerned and Mohammad Shaukat Hussain, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Pakistani Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 29 Feb 84 SK]

ROK WRESTLERS TO MEET SOVIETS IN TOKYO TRAINING

OW271207 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 27 KYODO -- Amateur wrestlers from South Korea now trying to expand its relations with communist countries, will meet Soviet athletes in Tokyo next month for their first joint training following a decision by the Japan Amateur Wrestling Federation to accept the Koreans for the workout. The training for March 8-10 was initially set by the federation for Japanese and Soviet wrestlers, and South Korea later inquired if it could send its athletes to the unprecedented joint Japan-Soviet workout. The federation accepted the South Korean request Monday.

At first, South Korea said it will send wrestlers to Tokyo for a training session beginning March 15. South Koreans are given good chances of winning medals in wrestling in the 1988 Olympics to be held in Seoul.

The Tokyo training session will be the first contact between South Korean and Soviet athletes since the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines Boeing 747 by a Soviet war plane over Sakhalin last September. South Koreans canceled their scheduled participation in the world amateur wrestling championships held in the Soviet city of Kiev later that month. Currently, a group of South Korean tennis players is visiting China to take part in regional matches for the Davis Cup tournament, the first sports encounter between the two countries in China. South Korea also plans to send a delegation to a general meeting of the Asian Soccer Federation to be held in Guangzhou, southern China, in April, and the Asian women's basketball championships in Shanghai in October, according to Japanese officials.

The officials said the South Korean request to send a delegation to the wrestling workouts in Tokyo is probably part of the country's active sports diplomacy aimed at inviting communist countries to the 1988 summer Olympic Games in Seoul. In response, a senior Chinese official said earlier this month China plans to send a delegation to a general session of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA) to be held in Seoul in October. The OCA meeting is to decide on the venue of the 1990 Asian Games. The city of Beijing has declared its candidacy to host the Asian regional version of the summer Olympics.

INCREASED COOPERATION WITH AFRICAN NATIONS URGED

SK280257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong Tuesday said South Korea should further improve mutual economic cooperation and friendly relations with African nations through joint ventures and participation in construction and development projects. Addressing a meeting of the Korea-Africa friendship alliance held here, Yi stressed that Africa has emerged as an important area for South Korea since the 1970's, especially in the economic and cultural fields.

Yi pointed out that the nation concentrated its diplomatic efforts on establishing friendly political relations with African countries in the 1960's because of their political influence on the Korea issue at the United Nations. Noting that Korea announced a special foreign policy in June 1973 that declared the opening of its doors to all nations regardless of their ideology and social system, the minister said Africa has become a more important region in the economic and cultural areas since the late 1970's when the Korean question was not raised at the U.N. General Assembly. The special foreign policy called for concrete and objective conditions for the consolidation of peace on the Korean peninsula, proposing a simultaneous entry of South and North Korea into the world organization.

Korea's commodity exports to Africa in 1982 totaled 700 million U.S. dollars and its imports amounted to 280 million dollars, he added. Since Africa is a continent rich in mineral resources as well as agricultural and forestry resources, he said that continued emphasis should be given to securing raw materials and advancing Korean technical manpower on a long-term basis. South Korea also should promote sports and cultural exchanges with African nations to strengthen mutual cooperation and private-level diplomacy, he added.

INCREASED COOPERATION WITH UK TO BE SOUGHT

SK250654 Seoul YONHAP in English 0621 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 25 (YONHAP) -- South Korea should seek ways to cooperate with Britain in various economic fields, especially in undertaking joint ventures in other countries, Korean Ambassador to London Kang Yong-hun said Friday. "Currently, the Anglo-Korean relations are so smooth that there is no particular issue pending between the two countries," Kang said at a press conference with local reporters. He returned home last weekend to attend this year's second South Korean diplomatic chiefs conference.

The ambassador also said British business circles have evaluated South Korea highly for its economic development over the past decades and competent manpower. "The British side has expressed its interest in undertaking joint ventures with South Korea, that are considered as promising."

Commenting on the on-going Korean artifacts exhibition in London, Kang said the show presented an opportunity for the English to correct their misunderstanding that Korean art is a branch of Chinese or Japanese art. The exhibition, titled "5,000 Years of Korean Art," was arranged as the climax of Britain's events celebrating 100 years of Anglo-Korean diplomatic relations. It opened on Feb 15 at London's British Museum and continues until May 13. "Visitors to the exhibition expressed their surprise at the excellence and splendor of the glittering array of art treasures," Kang said, adding that the event will no doubt make a turning point for Europeans in understanding Korean art.

In replying to a reporter's question about the possible impact of the Anglo-Chinese compromise on the lease of Hong Kong upon South Korea, he said the government has kept a close eye on all international negotiations in Asia and the west Pacific. "The Chinese position in the talks to decide on the future of the British colony may imply the basic principles of the communist country's foreign policy," he added.

CHON REITERATES CALL FOR SOCIAL STABILITY

SK241223 Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 24 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan, renewing his call for social stability, asked public officials Friday to take the lead in keeping society stable with a determination to make themselves responsible for any act upsetting it. Chon made the statement during his visit to the country's southernmost provincial island of Cheju after he received a briefing on provincial policies for the year from Governor Choe Chae-yong.

Chon said that this year's most urgent task is to establish social stability and an anti-communist posture and instructed Choe to take all-out protective measures for major facilities against possible attacks by North Koreans.

The president told Choe to work to wipe out bureaucratism among public officials and by every means to uproot discourtesies and irregularities from the conduct of government employees.

Public officials should try to win the respect and trust of the people and to take the lead in social cleanup movements, Chon stressed.

BUSINESS, PRESS REACT TO IMPORTS LIBERALIZATION

Economic Groups' Reaction

SK280747 Seoul YONHAP in English 0734 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 28 (YONHAP) -- Leading South Korean economic bodies Tuesday cautiously responded to the government's import liberalization program, under which 895 commodity items will be removed from the present import ban by 1986.

The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) argued in a statement that although import liberalization is unavoidable for the promotion of free trade and the rational management of domestic industries, the success or failure of the import liberalization plan will solely depend on how the government can minimize the possible adverse impact on affected domestic industries.

The KCCI advised the government to choose commodities to be given free imports reasonably and work out supplementary measures for their free importation, as well as to increase efforts to improve the international competitiveness of domestic industries.

The 895 items are among the 1,560 commodities still subject to the government's import ban. They are included in the 7,915 commodities categorized according to the eight-digit classification system of the Customs Cooperation Council nomenclature. South Korea already has freed the importation of 6,355 of the items.

The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), pointing out the poor competitive nature of many South Korean-made products in terms of price and quality, the lack of technical accumulation by many Korean firms and consumers' propensity for foreign-made products, expressed fear that the proposed import liberalization plan would worsen Korea's international payments position. At a time when free trade is on the ebb, import liberalization should be reciprocal, the FKI statement said.

Meanwhile, the Korea Federation of Small Business (KFSB) said the government will carry out its import liberalization plan curbing the possible impact on domestic industries and helping to promote their competitiveness, but it should exercise the utmost prudence in deciding on when and what products made by medium-sized and small enterprises should be liberalized for free imports.

The KFSB statement called upon those enterprises to accept the import liberalization measures by boosting efforts to upgrade their productivity and competitiveness in the overseas market.

HERALD Reviews Measures

SK290130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Feb 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Rapid Import Liberalization"]

[Text] The overall policy direction toward opening up our domestic market to foreign products has been taken since last year. The announcement yesterday of the list of such merchandise for free imports represents great strides toward putting the policy shift into action.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry listed 895 commodities for step-by-step liberalization by 1986 out of 1,560 items on the Customs Cooperation Council Nomenclature roster that are still subject to import curbs in this country.

These measures will bring Korea's import liberalization ratio up to 91.6 percent in 1986. The so-called import liberalization forecast also listed an additional 286 item to be liberally imported in and after the following two years, without specifying which ones.

Under the announced scheme for import liberalization, the ratio of liberalized imports to total imports will reach 95.2 percent by the end of 1988, leaving only 379 items left for subsequent liberalization.

Beginning this year, beer, tape recorders, lighters and large dump trucks can be imported. They will be followed next year by sugar, air conditioners, color television sets and electric coolers.

In 1986 restrictions will be lifted from importing instant coffee, ceramic ware, passenger coaches and special cars. The total number of freed imports may increase because a few more items whose domestic products are judged monopolistic could be added to the list in the future. Thus, what will come eventually has come. The good old days will soon be gone when most lines of production enjoyed full protection and blessings from the government as far as their competition with overseas rivals was concerned.

The inevitable, yet bold, action taken by the government to gradually terminate the ban on the import of an increased number of overseas products since last year certainly marks a dynamic departure from the old pattern of "greenhouse" industry toward an internationalized and competitive economy.

As it reflected the firm commitment of the government to speedy import liberalization, the scope of goods to be removed from import prohibition will be noticeably wider than before.

The possible influx of foreign-made merchandise may threaten some of our infant and vulnerable industries. They must be encouraged and helped to face and survive the challenge by showing better fidelity and quality to serve the interest of local consumers and national economy.

Since import liberalization accompanied by rising barriers to our exports presents our home industries and markets with formidable obstacles, timely and effective safeguards and countervailing measures have to be taken to keep our producers and traders afloat.

Limited and conditional restrictions will be necessary to protect and strengthen our industry and market. Toward that end not all freed items should be kept completely free. Part of them will be subject to continued monitoring and tariffs lest they flood and disrupt the local market. In this connection, it is natural that most agricultural products have been left off the forecast list. Imaginative supplementary followup actions are in order to cope with the negative consequences of liberalized imports.

We can no longer avoid or delay full exposure to the adverse impacts of free trade. Now is the time for the nation to face it squarely and turn it to our benefit by upgrading the quality of locally-made goods and restraining reckless preference for foreign products on the part of some extravagant consumers. The viability of our economy is being tested to see if we can achieve enough industrial potency and sophistication to match or beat competitors overseas. The plan for import liberalization is securing our renewed efforts for technical innovation, improved quality control and better merchandizing -- to strengthen the Korean economy.

PRIME MINISTER EMPHASIZES NEED FOR FAIR ELECTIONS

SK281213 Seoul YONHAP in English 0929 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb 28 (YONHAP) -- A top South Korean Government official Tuesday said that the government will direct every possible effort toward a "clean, fair and quiet election" to be held late this year or early next year. Accordingly, the government will not "tolerate any act that can fuel early election campaigning mood," Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong emphasized.

In his report on overall state affairs to a plenary session of the National Assembly, Chin said an overheated election atmosphere should be eliminated by every means because it would not only bring about election frauds but also hamper continued social stability and national development. The holding of a fair election is an expression of the firm determination of the Fifth Republic, Chin stresses.

Noting that the nation's present Constitution was established only three years ago after deep consideration of the nation's history, Chin said the most important task facing the country at the present time is not to rewrite the Constitution, but to safeguard it by establishing a new tradition guaranteeing a peaceful change of power now envisioned to take place in 1988.

Chin was commenting on the revision of the Constitution much talked about in certain corners of the nation's political arena. Referring to the Feb 25 lifting of the political ban on 202 former politicians and others, Chin said the measure intended to "widen opportunities for conciliation and participation for the Fifth Republic's political development." Therefore, it behooves all politicians to step up their efforts to devote themselves to the nation's political stability and advancement by capitalizing on the Feb 25 lifting of the political ostracism, Chin emphasized.

Turning to the inter-Korean question, Chin said the Pyongyang-proposed tripartite talks involving two Koreas and the United States eventually aim at communizing the whole Korean peninsula after the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea by way of a Washington-Pyongyang peace pact. "If Pyongyang wants to have a dialogue with us, it should first take appropriate measures to atone for the Rangoon bombing incident and then accept our proposal for direct talks between two Koreas," Chin said. The Rangoon bomb attack engineered by North Korean saboteurs on the life of President Chon Tu-hwan, then making state visits to six southwest Asian countries, killed 17 ranking government officials in the presidential party. The incident prompted Burma to sever diplomatic relations with North Korea, which still has refused to admit its responsibility for the terrorist act.

Chin listed a stepped-up security stance, sustained economic stability, the building up of a society where mutual trust prevails and upgrading of citizens' consciousness for order as the government's major policy guidelines for 1984.

He said the government will make every possible effort to curb price hikes below two to three percent, achieve the projected seven to eight percent economic growth, boost the per capita gross national product close to 2,000 U.S. dollars and keep the current account deficit below one billion dollars.

ASSEMBLY SPEAKER ON LIFTING OF BAN, UPCOMING SESSION

SK281215 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 28 (YONHAP) -- The Feb. 25 government action to reinstate the political rights of 202 former politicians and others should be accepted and understood as the concrete expression of the Fifth Republic's will to enhance democracy through stability and national reconciliation, National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik said Tuesday. "The National Assembly should complete the task of wiping out irregularities, confrontations and conflicts that were rampant in national politics in the old era in order to consolidate the ground for productive parliamentarism," Chae said during the opening address for the 121st extra session of the National Assembly. The extra session will last 19 days.

On Wednesday, representatives of the nation's three major political parties will make addresses followed by lawmakers' questioning of Cabinet ministers about the government's political, economic, social and diplomatic policies. During the scheduled addresses, the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) and the Korea National Party (KNP) will present their basic positions on the pending political issues, including the overall political situation, and the revisions of presidential and National Assembly election laws. Following the six-day question and answer session, the unicameral legislature's 13 standing committees will meet separately until March 17.

Meanwhile, the DJP issued a statement calling for the National Assembly to give hope and stability to the nation during the extra session. "We believe that the National Assembly will contribute to spreading a prevailing mood for national reconciliation and an open society brought on by a series of reconciliatory moves taken by the government," DJP spokesman Rep. Kim Yong-Tae said.

The DKP also said in a statement that through this extra session the National Assembly should take up various political tasks the nation may face following the lifting of the political ban and develop them into democratic progress and national reconciliation. "We believe that the National Assembly should escalate its efforts to democratize the nation by settling pending political bills and revising election laws," DKP spokesman Rep. Mok Yo-sang said in the statement.

The KNP also issued a statement stating that the extra session should provide a political opportunity for the nation to nurture its democratic development. "Through this extra session, the National Assembly should concentrate its energy on recovering the parliament's intrinsic function of checking and balancing the administration, settling pending political bills and on revising the National Assembly election laws," KNP's spokesman Rep. Kim Wan-tae said.

NEW PARTY OF REINSTATED POLITICIANS 'LIKELY'

SK290120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Feb 84 p 1

[Text] Kwon Ik-hyon, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, contended yesterday that it may be "inevitable" for some of the newly reinstated former politicians to establish a new party in preparation for the upcoming parliamentary elections.

The chief reason, he said, is that existing parties cannot afford to accommodate all of the former political figures wanting to run in the next National Assembly elections which may be held in early December.

Addressing a meeting of its lawmakers before the opening of a special parliamentary session, Kwon, however, predicted that many of the leading ruling and opposition lawmakers who regained their political rights Saturday will be able to enter the present major opposition parties. The ruling DJP, in contrast, is willing to enlist only few of the reinstated persons. The possibility is considered slim that an influential new party will emerge soon.

RULING, OPPOSITION PARTIES ARGUE ABOUT ASSEMBLY SEATS

SK241051 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 24 Feb 84 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] In connection with the remarks of DJP Chairman Chong Nae-hyok that "the proper number of parliamentary seats of the opposition camp is between 30 to 40," on 24 February the executive members of the DKP refuted his remarks severely, saying that "such remarks are against common sense."

DPK President Yu Chi-song expressed a feeling of displeasure, noting that "national assemblyman means being elected by the voters; he is not appointed by the ruling party." Asking: "Is Chairman Chong trying to collect children of a kindergarten or is the ruling camp going to work out a new urban plan?", party Vice President Yi Tae-ku said: The remarks made by the chairman of a political party who even held the post of Assembly speaker are incredibly absurd remarks.

Floor leader Yim Chong-ki noted that "he should mind his own business," while Kim Won-ki, director of the Political Training Institute, condemned them, saying: "The idea that the seats of the ruling camp should be in the majority and those of the opposition camp should be less than 40 shows that the DJP in essence has no intention of implementing democracy, reflecting a desire for discord within the Assembly. We and the people should pay due attention to this."

In the meantime, an executive member of the DJP gave his own interpretation of the remarks, noting that "it seems what Chairman Chong had in mind was the KNP, not the DKP."

DJP Chairman Regrets Remarks

SK250718 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 25 Feb 84 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] As his remarks that the proper number of parliamentary seats of the opposition party is between 30 to 40 provoked emotional reaction from the opposition parties, DJP Chairman Chong Nae-hyok explained on 24 February: There was no special intention or objective in what I said. However, if my words really did hurt the DKP, I am sorry. Thus, he said he did not mean what he said.

Saying that he clearly stated at the end of his remarks that parliamentary seats are decided only by the people, Chon continued to say that it is rather ridiculous for him to try to explain his remarks because those who heard him from start to end would have understood what he was trying to say. Thus, he expressed his determination not to mention it again.

Commenting on the portion of his remarks which greatly rubbed the opposition's nerves -- that the proper number of parliamentary seats for an opposition party is between 30 to 40 -- Chairman Chong said he just tried to cite a textbook view of a multiparty political system.

He said: Even reports on my remarks vary in the media. It is ridiculous to say now that what I meant was this or that. It is up to those who heard me to judge however they like. He regretted that his remarks have been reported inaccurately.

KNP TO READJUST PARTY SYSTEM AFTER ELECTIONS

SK240409 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 24 Feb 84 p 2

[From the column "Stroll on the Political Avenue"]

[Text] With the imminent approach of the second lifting of the political ban, the KNP expressed various reactions to the rumor that Mr Sin Hyong-sik, a man of influence in the former Democratic Republican Party [DRP], and others will join the KNP.

On 23 February, party President Kim Chong-chol said: "The KNP will make efforts to create a climate in which persons of experiences and of great administrative ability will want to join the party and work with enthusiasm."

Vice President Yi Man-sop expressed his opinion of welcoming the entry of those concerned into the party, predicting: "We will accept those who will be politically released. By the way, the present system will be readjusted after the 12th general elections."

Among the KNP lawmakers, those who were affiliated with the former DRP and Yujonghoe [lawmakers' fraternity group chosen from the national constituency under the Yusin system], stressed: "It is desirable to increase the strength of the party before the general elections by setting up party posts for those who will join the party." On the contrary, the newly emerging forces who have nothing to do with the former ruling camp resisted, saying: "If they join the party en masse, this will give a deeper impression that the KNP is the successor to the DRP."

DJP, DKP ARGUE OVER ELECTION LAW REVISION

SK290846 Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 29 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Wednesday reiterated its objection to the revision of the nation's presidential election law and said: "Now is the time that we should abide by the current Constitution to set a precedent for the peaceful transfer of political power."

"We cannot accept a constitutional revision in view of our armed confrontation with North Korea and our urgent task of building the foundation for another economic take-off," party Chairman Chong Nae-hyok said in an address during the second day of a National Assembly session.

"Since 1948 when the Korean Government was established, we have experienced eight constitutional revisions led by ruling parties in each era to prolong the presidential tenure of one specific person. Every time such revisions took place, we suffered political miseries," Chong said, stressing "we must look back on our 36 year constitutional history and discuss the revision very prudently."

"The two most significant political tasks at the inception of the Fifth Republic in 1981 were how to constitutionally prevent one specific person from attempting to extend his presidential tenure and how to realize the peaceful transfer of power in our generation," he said. "Any thoughtless debate over the constitutional change might lead to an undesirable outcome," Chong warned.

President of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP) Yu Chi-song said in an address that followed Chong's: "The government should change the Constitution if the current presidential election system cannot realize a peaceful transfer of power and if the people of the nation want to choose their president with their own hands." Yu said the political blacklist that still bars 99 former politicians from political activities should be removed to ensure national reconciliation and political stability.

He pointed out that there is a serious move concerning the reinstatement of students who were expelled from their campuses for anti-government activities and called for the government, school authorities and students to seek a solution to the problem rather than confrontation. Yu said the upcoming National Assembly election should be conducted without government intervention or influence of money. "Should any unfair or undemocratic moves happen during the general election, we will adopt every means possible to defend ourselves," he said.

Rep Yi Man-sop, vice president of the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP), said: "Electing a president with the nation's own hands is the only peaceful way to change power that can win the people's approval and sympathy."

Yi said political retaliation cannot take place in a democratic society and called for the government to reinstate the political rights of the 99 former politicians on the nation's political blacklist drawn up in 1980. "Our national politics should be modernized," Yi said. "For the development of parliamentarianism, the nation's representatives should be guaranteed a free atmosphere in which they can speak out without any restriction in the National Assembly," Yi said. "If the National Assembly and political parties should fail to function as speakers for the nation, another politics outside the established political circle is sure to take place," he said.

Yi called for the revision of the National Assembly election law and alleged that the current law exposed a number of unreasonable and contradictory points during the last election in 1981. "Should the next election be carried out in an unfair way with government intervention, the whole nation would not stand for the irregularities," Yi warned. The nation's general election is scheduled for sometime between the end of 1984 and the beginning of 1985 to reorganize the 276-seat unicameral legislature.

BRIEFS

ROK-RP TAX AGREEMENT -- Seoul, Feb. 21 (YONHAP) -- South Korea and the Philippines formally signed a bilateral convention here Tuesday for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of income tax evasion. The pact, signed by South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and Philippine Ambassador to Seoul Nicanor Jimenez, will go into effect 30 days after the governments of the two countries exchange their parliaments' ratifications, a Foreign Ministry official said. Under the pact, provisionally signed in February 1982, South Korea will exempt Filipino businessmen working here from taxes on income, corporation and others, while the Philippine Government will reciprocate with a similar measure for Korean businessmen in the Philippines. The convention is the 21st of its kind South Korea has signed with a foreign country. Of the total, 18 are already in force and the remaining two, one with Turkey and the other with Bangladesh, are awaiting ratification. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT 21 Feb 84 SK]

VODK CLAIMS PURSAT TOWN ATTACKED 26 FEB

BK280240 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] On 2 February, our National Army on the Pursat battlefield attacked the Vietnamese enemy's strategic position in Pursat town. On 26 February, we launched a four-prong attack on Pursat town. The first prong originated from (Chivadei) monastery and aimed for the bus station. The second was directed from the hospital to the fuel depots. The third prong was directed from (Sala Maucha) to the concrete bridge and fuel depots. The fourth prong originated from intersection No 56 to the concrete bridge and fuel depots. As a result:

1. We killed 73 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 98 others for a total of 171 casualties. Among those killed were seven Vietnamese provincial police employees [nokorbal khet yuon], three company commanders, and five platoon commanders.
2. We destroyed an ammunition dump, 3 fuel depots with a capacity of hundreds of thousands of liters, a rice storehouse with tens of thousands of sacks of rice, 3 paddy warehouses with tens of thousands of sacks of paddy, a medicine warehouse, a storehouse for cloth, a sawmill, a provincial office, 8 Vietnamese houses, 28 trucks, 4 jeeps, 18 Honda motorcycles, a telegram, 7 telephones, 3 M-30's, 7 B-40's, 18 AK's, and a large quantity of materiel.
3. We destroyed six positions defending the provincial seat, six company positions, and six platoon positions. We seized a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and materiel. We liberated 30 persons who were imprisoned by the Vietnamese enemy. Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on the Pursat battlefield!

VODK COMMENTARY ON SRV MANEUVERS AGAINST DK

BK290750 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "Why Are the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Making Every Effort To Stage Maneuvers To Do Away With Democratic Kampuchea?"]

[Text] At present, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have many more difficulties in Kampuchea. They cannot extricate themselves from this impasse. They are bogged down and are in a complete impasse in Kampuchea. They were repeatedly defeated and are sliding toward the final defeat.

It is this circumstance that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are making every effort to stage diplomatic maneuvers to do away with Democratic Kampuchean forces which have waged a direct struggle on the battlefield. Democratic Kampuchean forces have fought the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the past 5 years until they were bogged down. Up to now they have prevented the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from swallowing Kampuchea and exterminating the Kampuchean race.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors clearly realize that Democratic Kampuchean forces are the real struggling forces which completely defeated their blitzkrieg strategy. They clearly note that Democratic Kampuchean forces are the real force which has resisted and will resist them and prevent them from achieving their strategy to swallow Kampuchea and set up the Indochina federation. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors clearly realize that if they succeed in doing away with Democratic Kampuchean forces, they certainly can swallow up Kampuchea and achieve the Indochina federation strategy.

This Indochina federation will be used as a springboard for them and their Soviet boss to successively continue their aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors clearly realize that if there are no Democratic Kampuchean forces, there is no way any other forces can resist them.

The Vietnamese are superior because they have sent their troops to the Thai border, and now they have territorial and sea borders with Thailand and they are strongly supported by the Soviets. Furthermore, the Soviets have military bases in Vietnam as well as in Kompong Som and Riem ports in Kampuchea. Strategically, militarily, politically, and diplomatically the Vietnamese are superior. Therefore, the fact that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors want to do away with Democratic Kampuchea is not for ending their war of aggression in Kampuchea or for withdrawing their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in order to solve the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the demand of the international community and the UN General Assembly resolutions. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors want to do away with Democratic Kampuchea to achieve their aggressive and expansionist strategy through means other than the military one. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have a strategy to swallow Kampuchea, set up the Indochina federation, and use this federation as an outpost and springboard for them and the Soviets to continue to successively implement and achieve their regional and global strategies. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors clearly realize that if there are no Democratic Kampuchean forces, which have waged a struggle against them until they became bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield, they and the Soviets will certainly achieve all their strategies. Therefore, at present when they are militarily stalemated, the Vietnamese are making every effort to stage diplomatic maneuvers to do away with the Democratic Kampuchean forces.

Therefore, in this circumstance when the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet boss, and their accomplices are making every effort to perform poisonous, savage, and criminal diplomatic maneuvers, it is necessary for all forces in the region and the world which have assisted and supported the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to heighten their vigilance. These forces should continue to firmly stand by the principles of international law and the UN Charter. They should adhere to the UN General Assembly resolutions on the Kampuchean problem in order not to let the Vietnamese enemy aggressors transform the issue of their aggression in Kampuchean into another issue. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and exterminators of the Kampuchean race have been accused and condemned by the world. They have been pressured from everywhere to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. If the Vietnamese enemy aggressors succeed in transforming the issue of their aggression in Kampuchea into another problem, they who are the accused would become plaintiffs or partners for peace talks.

It is also necessary for our entire Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and our CGDK to continue to closely unite with one another by always firmly standing by the 22 June 1982 declaration of the formation of the CGDK, the UN General Assembly resolutions, and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and the CGDK should unite to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until we achieve our final goal, which is that all Vietnamese enemy aggressors are driven out of Kampuchean territory and that we completely liberate Kampuchea for the defense and survival of our Kampuchean nation, people, and race.

OFFICIALS MARK 66TH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET ARMY

Khamtai Siphandon Greetings

BK240922 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 23 Feb 84

[23 February greetings message from General Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR national defense minister, to Dmitriy Ustinov, marshal of Soviet Union and USSR defense minister]

[Text] Respected Comrade Marshal: On the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army, on behalf of all the cadres and combatants of the LPA and in my own name, I extend salutations and warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the cadres and combatants of the Soviet Army, my militant solidarity and friendship.

During the past 66 years, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU, a glorious and honorable Leninist party, the Army and heroic people of the USSR have scored many glorious achievements in defending the country and building a strong and prosperous socialist fatherland, thus contributing to the cause of communist construction in the Soviet Union.

The growth and strength of the Soviet Army are not only significant to the history of the Soviet Union but are also deeply significant to the strengthening of the might and stability of the socialist community. They are an important factor for ensuring the peace, security, and social progress of various nations throughout the world.

The Soviet Army has become a modern and powerful Army and is a reliable pillar of world revolution and peace. The Lao Army and people are happy and pleased with its glorious achievements and are completely confident in the heroic Army of the USSR, an Army flooded with miraculous achievements for the country and other nations throughout the world.

On behalf of the LPA cadres and combatants, I take this opportunity to express deep thanks and gratitude to the party, government, Army, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for giving great support and assistance to our Lao Army and people in the past as well as at present. May the Army and people of the USSR grow and become strong and prosperous forever! May the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Laos and the Soviet Union last forever! May you, Comrade Minister, have good health and score new achievements in your honorable tasks.

With high respect,

[Dated] Vientiane, 23 February 1984

[Signed] Khamtai Siphandon, LPDR national defense minister

Ambassador's Reception

BK241141 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 24 (KPL) -- Vladimir Sobchenko, the [ambassador] extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to the Lao PDR, on Feb 23, organized here a reception to mark the 66th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Among guests present at the reception were Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party CC, minister of interior, and head of the General Staff of the Lao People's Army; Col Gen Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party CC, head of the Organizational Committee of the party; along with other members of the party, ministers and other high ranking officials.

Also present on the occasion were the diplomatic corps, military attaches and representatives of the international organizations to Laos.

KHAMTAI SIPHANDON RECEIVES SOVIET ARMY ORDER

BK281017 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] On the evening of 27 February, a ceremony was held in Vientiane to confer, with the approval of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the highly esteemed Red Flag Order of the Soviet Red Army on General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, national defense minister, and LPA commander in chief.

Attending the ceremony as honored guest were Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and foreign affairs minister; Sali Vongkhamhao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Lieutenant General Saman Vignaket, secretary of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Organisational Committee; and all deputy ministers of national defense and several high-ranking military officers. Vladimir Sobchenko, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; Colonel Anisimov, Soviet military attache; and advisers of the Soviet Embassy in Laos were also at the ceremony.

Representing the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Ambassador Vladimir Sobchenko had the honor to confer the Red Flag Order on Gen Khamtai Siphandon. On this occasion, the ambassador hailed the virtue and outstanding achievements scored by Gen Khamtai Siphandon in developing and promoting military cooperation between the two countries. He said: The Soviet Union will always continue rendering effective assistance to the LPDR to consolidate and build the LPA into a modern army with increased combat capabilities so that it can more effectively carry out the fundamental mission of the Lao revolution, that is, to defend the country and to build socialism.

In his reply speech, Gen Khamtai Siphandon said: Today, under a jubilant atmosphere as our entire people are striving to implement the resolutions adopted by the third party congress to score victories in various fields, the Lao People's Armed Forces have just celebrated the 35th founding anniversary of the LPA, and the Lao people of all tribes and their Armed Forces, together with the Soviet Armed Forces and people, have just celebrated the 66th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. I am very pleased to be awarded the highly esteemed Red Flag Order of the Soviet Red Army with the approval of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Konstantin Chernenko. First of all I would like to express my profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Konstantin Chernenko. I fully realize that this great and esteemed honor belongs, first of all, to the majestic LPRP and the heroic Lao People's Armed Forces. The conferment of the Red Flag Order on me clearly reflects the close Lao-Soviet friendship and indicates the recognition of the contributions of the Lao people of all tribes and the Lao Armed Forces to world revolution and peace and to their own arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle in the past several years.

The Lao people's revolutionary struggle against the U.S. imperialists for national liberation in general and the struggle by the Lao People's Armed Forces in particular have received boundless support and assistance from the Soviet Union at all times.

In the new period of the Lao revolution, the Soviet Union has also assisted us in building our national defense forces. The LPRP and the Lao People's Armed Forces highly appreciate Soviet assistance. The Lao people of all tribes and the Lao People's Armed Forces highly value the Soviet Union's foreign policy of peace and completely support its initiatives on the question of peace and security in Europe and the world as pointed out by Yuriy Andropov in the past and Konstantin Chernenko at present.

The LPRP and the Lao People's Armed Forces have complete faith in the invincible strength of the socialist family with the strong Soviet Union as the mainstay. I pledge to make utmost contributions to the world peace and revolution. The LPRP, the Lao people throughout the country, and the Lao People's Armed Forces pledge to do their best to consolidate and develop the great friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and regard them as the milestone of our foreign policy and the most important factor for ensuring the fulfillment of the implementation of the two strategic duties -- to defend the country and to build socialism -- thus contributing to the consolidation of national independence and socialism in Indochina and safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Once again, I express my profound gratitude to the Soviet party, government, and Armed Forces. I pledge to exert utmost efforts to carry out my noble tasks to deserve this esteemed award.

NEW DPRK AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS 22 FEB

Souphanouvong Receives Envoy

BK231307 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 23 (OANA-KPL) -- The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Laos, Kim Sang-chun, presented here on Feb 22, credentials to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Supreme Assembly. The new ambassador was accompanied on this occasion by Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy minister of foreign affairs and Thongdam Chanthaphon, head of the office of the presidential palace was also present at the ceremony. The Lao president has exchanged views, on this occasion, with the new ambassador, on many issues and he particularly reaffirmed the support of the Lao Government to the peaceful reunification of Korea. He also wished the new ambassador to score success in the accomplishment of his noble mission.

Phoun Sipaseut Meeting

BK251207 Vientiane KPL in English 0922 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, February 25 (KPL) -- Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, on February 24, received here, Kim Sang-chun, the new ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea who had recently presented credentials to the Lao president. Many matters were discussed during the meeting in which the Lao side reaffirmed the support of the Lao PDR regarding the peaceful reunification of Korea. The Lao minister also wished Kim Sang-chun, success in view to develop the relations between the two countries.

LEADERS RECEIVE OUTGOING EGYPTIAN ENVOY

Sees Sali Vongkhamsao

BK251205 Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, February 25 (KPL) -- Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the State Planning Committee, on February 24 received here Dr Ahmad al-Masiri, the Egyptian ambassador to the Lao PDR who is ending his diplomatic mission here. The two personalities discussed many matters. Sali Vongkhamsao, on the occasion, thanked Dr A. al-Masiri for his contributions to the development of relations between the two countries.

Meets Souphanouvong

BK281223 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, February 28 (KPL) -- Souphanouvong, president of the Republic [and] of the People's Supreme Assembly, yesterday, received here Dr Ahmad Atia al-Masiri, the ambassador of Egypt who is about to end his diplomatic mission here. Souphanouvong, on the occasion, thanked Dr A.A. al-Masiri for his contribution in the development of the relations between the 2 countries. Dr A.A. al-Masiri was accredited to the Lao PDR [LPDR] in February 1982.

NEW GUINEAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

BK281248 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, Feb 28 (KPL) -- The new extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Guinea to Laos Koikoy Gravogui yesterday, presented credentials to Souphanouvong, president of the republic and of the People's Supreme Assembly. The Lao president on this occasion wished the new ambassador success in carrying out his diplomatic mission here so as to strengthen the relations of solidarity and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

VIENTIANE REVIEWS NATIONAL FRONT MEETING

BK280513 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 26 Feb 84

["Article": "A Political Evolution Which Will lead to Firm Steps in Development"]

[Text] The 1984 enlarged plenary meeting of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, which was urgently convened with a sense of high responsibility on 23 and 24 February with glorious success, was a significant event in the political evolution of the party and state and will lead our nation to develop with firm steps.

Following the opening speech by Souphanouvong, the delegates endorsed a report on the implementation of the 1983 state plan and orientation of the 1984 state plan, a report on the spending of the 1983 state budgets and execution of the 1984 state budgets, a report on the foreign affairs situation presented by the Council of Ministers, and a report on activities of the SPC. The meeting acclaimed the brilliant achievements scored by the party, Army, and people in 1983 and wholeheartedly hailed the revolutionary enthusiasm of all cadres, combatants, and people of all tribes to become self-sufficient and to build strength in carrying out the tasks of defending and building socialism.

Even though numerous difficulties prevailed in 1983, our people managed to overcome them, thus gloriously fulfilling the two strategic duties. It is not worthy that in the implementation of the economic construction plan at production foundations [Phum Than], even though the climate was unfavorable, agricultural production in our country continued to develop and advance step by step along the path of the socialist economy. Our national defense and public security work has been incessantly consolidated.

Even though our enemies have intensified their destructive war by relentlessly carrying out sabotage schemes aimed at weakening and wrecking our country, the situation in general still remains calm. Our country continues to exist and strive majestically, and our people have even more faith in the party leadership, have more actively implemented the line and policies set forth by the party, and are firmly resolved to contribute to defending the country and building a new society.

The 1984 enlarged meeting of the LFNC Central Committee also adopted the orientation, plans, and budgets for the state in 1984. All these issues are very significant for fulfilling the objectives outlined in the fifth resolution adopted at the third party congress, for a glorious success of the First 5-Year State Plan, and for building the material and technical foundations to improve the living standard of the people.

The primary orientation of the 1984 state plan has emphasized the strength of agricultural production, especially by vigorously boosting food production to 1.4 million metric tons. In the meantime, efforts must be made to turn to the grassroots level; to the management of goods distribution and circulation, and to national defense and public security work and to raise the quality of our educational, cultural, and public health work.

To fulfill the aforementioned tasks, let our entire party, Army, and people mobilize our consolidated strength, increase a sense of revolutionary enthusiasm, rigorously turn attention to the grassroots level, and enhance the spirit of collective mastery, simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions to turn them into a strong and effective movement in all facets of our work. Only by doing this will we be able to triumphantly fulfill the 1984 state plan adopted at the annual plenary meeting of the LFNC.

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN ATTENDS VIENTIANE CONFERENCE

BK281256 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, February 28 (KPL) -- The Vientiane municipality recently, closed its conference reviewing the 1983 activities. Over 100 cadres from 7 districts in Vientiane prefecture during the 6-day meeting adopted a new action plan for 1984 and studied the resolutions of the 5th plenum of the party CC.

Present at the closing ceremony was Khambou Sounisai, member of the party CC [and] chairman of the administrative committee of Vientiane City. A similar conference was closed at the trade department of Vientiane municipality. The 5 day conference was attended by 155 trade personnel.

The closing ceremony was addressed also by General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party CC, party secretary of Vientiane Prefecture.

VOFA CITES SITHI ON KENNETH DAM-PREM MEETING

BK290829 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1230 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] The United States has promised to continue military support to enhance Thailand's defense capability, Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday. The pledge was made by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam during a meeting with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, said Air Chief Marshal Sitthi.

Mr Dam, who visited Thailand from 24 to 28 February as President Ronald Reagan's special envoy, told General Prem that the United States realizes Thailand's need to strengthen its defense capability. The U.S. official has sympathized with Thailand over criticism concerning the alleged mishandling of some Indochinese refugees, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said, adding that Mr Dam was also satisfied with drug suppression effort and Thailand's crop substitution program.

NEW ZEALAND'S THOMSON MEETS PREM 28 FEB

BK290249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Feb 84 p 3

[Text] New Zealand Defence Minister David Spence Thomson met Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday at the start of his four-day visit. Mr Thompson will today meet Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and National Security Council secretary-general Prasong Sunsiri. He will also visit Takhli air base in Nakhon Sawan, sections of the border with Kampuchea and Khao I-Dang refugee camp in Prachin Buri Province before returning to New Zealand.

PREM HOLDS TALKS WITH ITALIAN DELEGATION

BK290913 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Bruno Corti and his party, accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpraphan, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1330 today. Also present at the meeting during which the Italian guests and Thai officials held talks on economic issues, was Communications Minister Samak Sunthorawet.

The prime minister exchanged views with the Italian delegation on cooperation in various fields between the two countries. The Italian deputy foreign minister brought up the signing of a prisoner exchange agreement between Thailand and Italy and \$20 million financial assistance for various projects in Thailand. The Italian minister expressed the hope that the joint Thai-Italian committee on economy and technology would be able to function for the common interests of the two countries.

The Thai prime minister thanked the Italian Government for its assistance rendered to Thailand and stressed that the Thai Government is willing to cooperate with the Italian Government in all fields which serve the interests of the two countries.

JAPAN'S HELP SOUGHT IN REDUCING TRADE GAP

BK290840 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Japan has been asked to buy more Thai products this year in a bid to help reduce the trade gap between the two countries. The request was made by Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek during a recent meeting with visiting vice president of the Japanese external trade organization, (Shiro Miyamoto). Mr Koson told (Miyamoto) that Japan should give greater market access to Thai goods to help improve the country's trade deficit situation.

According to Mr Koson, Thailand suffered a huge trade deficit of 80 billion baht last year. Of this, Japan alone accounted for about 42 billion baht, or about 52 percent. Bilateral trade between Thailand and Japan during the first 10 months of last year increased by over 17 percent over the same period of the previous year. During the 10 months' period, Thailand exported about 17 billion baht worth of goods to Japan. This was against about 48 billion baht worth of Japanese goods imported by the country during the period.

MUSLIM REBELS SUPPOSEDLY TRAINING IN LIBYA, USSR

BK240219 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Feb 84 p 6

[Text] Pattani -- Two major Muslim terrorist movements continue to recruit new members by persuading Thai Muslims on their annual pilgrimage to Mecca to join arms training in some Middle East countries, a senior government official said.

Lt Col Prathip Thonghawl of Internal Security Operating Command (ISOC) of Pattani, said agents of BRN [Barisan Revolusi Nasional -- National Revolutionary Front] and PULO [Pattani United Liberation Organization] movements were sent to Mecca to make contacts with their potential members.

He said not say which countries the recruits were sent to for arms training but sources said that among them is Libya. The sources said new recruits of PULO were also sent to the Soviet Union for training. "They would be later infiltrated back to Thailand through Malaysia." one of the sources said.

Lt Col Prathip said though the government forces had successfully crushed the terrorists of the two movements, they were not likely to abandon their armed struggle this year. However, he said, for the past several months the situation in Pattani had remained calm. "Pattani is now 98 percent calm," he said, explaining that there were still movements of few Muslim terrorists who tried to assassinate their colleagues who had defected.

"The Muslim terrorists now have no strongholds left in the area. They have been reduced to small bands of guerrillas and have been trying to avoid clashes with government forces," he said. Lt Col Prathip also said that there was a tendency for more Muslim terrorists to give themselves up. On security measures, provincial authorities had set up 30 self-defence villages in the province, he said.

SITTHI TERMS 'YELLOW RAIN' REPORT 'EXAGGERATED'

BK280852 Bangkok SIAM RT in Thai 27 Feb 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] Interior Minister General Sitthi Chirarot granted an interview to newsmen this morning on the reported use of toxic chemicals, or yellow rain, by Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops against soldiers of the three Khmer resistance fractions opposite Surin Province about 3 km inside Kampuchea on 18 February. The report said the toxic chemical was placed in the ammunition of mortars, artillery and grenade launchers and produces yellow smoke when exploded, and that 18 resistance soldiers suffered dizziness, respiratory difficulty, and blindness. Four artillery shells lands inside Thai territory but caused no damage or injury to Thai villagers. The army has sent a team of two officers and three sergeants to collect material evidence to prove the use of yellow rain.

The interior minister said: "The use of toxic chemicals along the border has been exaggerated. I do not believe such a fabrication. I do not believe that the toxic chemical has been used, however, it is possible that the toxin might come from the ammunition." Gen Sitthi said he had instructed officials in all provinces and districts bordering Kampuchea to find preventive measures in dealing with this matter.

ARMY PAPER VIEWS CHINA'S POLICY TOWARD VIETNAM

BK231518 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 Feb 84

[Unattributed "article" in "recent" QUAN DOI NHAN DAN: "Beijing Is Still Stubbornly Clinging To Its Hostile Policy Against Vietnam"]

[Text] Five years ago, on 17 February 1979, the reactionary clique among the Beijing ruling circles sent 600,000 soldiers to blatantly invade the six northern border provinces of our country. This was the biggest war of aggression against neighboring Vietnam since the PRC's founding 30 years before that. It was also the war in which the powerholders who called themselves communists and revolutionaries completely exposed their aggressive and expansionist colors and suffered the most lamentable failures ever -- failures on the battlefields, in China's internal affairs, and even in the international arena.

On the battlefields, more than 100,000 Chinese aggressors were punished. After only 17 days of attempting to overwhelm us by sheer numbers, this immense expansionist army had to flee across the border with its tail between its legs. In the face of the strength of the heroic Vietnamese people's unity in fighting for national defense, the lesson that Deng Xiaoping, the mastermind of the war of aggression, had intended to teach Vietnam became an unforgettable bitter lesson for the expansionists themselves. At home, the already messy Chinese sociopolitical situation was further aggravated by the aftermath of the war, thereby deepening the Chinese people's crisis of confidence in the authorities. The economy stagnated, a series of plans had to be scrapped, and many construction projects were suspended because billions of dong had to be diverted to the war of aggression against Vietnam.

In the world, China's isolation became more tragic than ever before. Although the war of aggression was wrapped with a cover called counterattack in self-defense, the aggressors' true colors were still laid bare. Right from the 1st day of the war, the whole world promptly voiced its stern condemnation and demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam. Even Zhongnanhai's companions, such as the U.S. and British leaders at the time, did not dare to say a word in defense of the bandits.

It stands to reason that the Beijing ruling circles should have woke up to reality, realized their error, and drawn a lesson from their failures so as to give up their expansionist and hegemonist ambitions and put an end to their hostile policy against Vietnam. But no. Rendered more furious and bitter by defeat, they have pressed ahead more frenziedly with their schemes against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. Five years have elapsed, but the vestiges of Beijing's war crimes are still abundant in the six northern border provinces of our country. Our people from Quang Ninh to Lai Chau still retain fresh memories of the Chinese aggressors' barbarous bestialities. Over the past 5 years, they have committed even more crimes by conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage against our people and maintaining a tense situation at the border, causing the danger of a breakout of hostilities at any moment.

The Beijing ruling circles' schemes and objectives have always been the same: To weaken, subjugate, and annex Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea so as to use them as a springboard for expansion into Southeast Asia. In the eyes of the Beijing hegemonists, the completely independent Indochinese countries, especially Vietnam -- a country resolutely opposed to imperialism and international reactionary forces -- are the main obstacle to the realization of their expansionist designs in this part of the world. It is precisely for this reason that Beijing considers opposing Vietnam its primary objective.

To carry out this criminal scheme, the Chinese powerholders have ceaselessly stirred up nationality hatred among the Chinese people by harping on the slanderous allegation that Vietnam provokes China and by applying an obscurantist policy among Chinese troops, cramming their heads with war hysteria and animosity against Vietnam. Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, and Hu Yaobang themselves have time and again spewed foul, warlike allegations against Vietnam. The clamors raised recently by the head of Beijing's ruling party during his morale-boosting visit to Chinese troops in Guangxi on the occasion of the Tet of the Year of the Rat have laid bare their sinister Scheme. Furthermore, Beijing has also poured money into building a network of military roads leading straight to the Vietnamese border, modernized airfields in southern China, and set up many military bases on Hainan Island and in Guangxi and Yunnan, actively preparing for a new military adventure. Beijing's military circles have openly and blatantly announced their intention to use the nearly 200 million soldiers and people of the Guangxi Military Region to oppose Vietnam for a long time.

While striving to prepare for large-scale aggression against Vietnam, Beijing has, over the past 5 years, waged a multifaceted, brutal, and insidious war of sabotage against three Indochinese countries. With regard to Vietnam, they have repeatedly carried out armed provocations, creating permanent tension at the Vietnamese-Chinese border area. By resorting to many tricks aimed at sabotaging the economy; by spreading psychological warfare propaganda to sow division among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea and create a split within the Vietnamese national unity bloc; and by attempting to incite rebellion in certain areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups, Beijing has not concealed its base intention of bleeding Vietnam white and exhausting Vietnam so that it can easily subjugate and annex Vietnam.

As for Laos, they have always caused instability at the Sino-Lao border area. They have gathered the Vang Pao bandit group and other exiled Lao reactionaries in Yunnan, China and inside Thai territory to nurture them and send them into Lao territory in order to carry out activities aimed at sabotaging the Lao people's national construction.

Regarding Kampuchea, they have colluded with the United States and the reactionaries in the ASEAN bloc, especially with the reactionary forces in Thailand, in striving to nurture the Pol Pot army remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups belonging to Sihanouk and Son Sann inside Thai territory in an attempt to oppose the Kampuchean people's rebirth and to restore the genocidal regime in Kampuchea. [Words indistinct] is aimed at gathering their henchmen to oppose and sabotage the Kampuchean revolution and create instability in Southeast Asia.

Also as part of its attempt to weaken Vietnam in order to invade and annex it, Beijing has been and is seeking ways to isolate Vietnam from the rest of the world, especially from the ASEAN states. All Beijing's activities -- ranging from its branding of Vietnam as a small regional hegemonist so as to frighten the ASEAN states with alleged Vietnamese expansion in Southeast Asia to its efforts to obstruct and undermine regional dialogue so as to sow division and create confrontation between the two groupings of Indochinese and ASEAN countries, and from its call for and instigation of a number of countries to exercise economic blockade against Vietnam to its rebuff to Vietnam's constructive and good-will proposals for the restoration of normal relations between the two countries at a time when Beijing is seeking dialogue with other countries -- are part of its sole objective to isolate Vietnam.

Facts obtained over the past 5 years show that the expansionist nature of the Beijing ruling circles and their attempt to enslave the Indochinese countries have not changed at all. Their objectives and tricks remain the same. Through their actions and their words, they have unceasingly threatened Vietnam with aggression and have not concealed their design to wage a second war of aggression, they have unceasingly carried out their multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. Their claim about China's good will for peace is only a deceitful trick aimed at slandering Vietnam and putting up a screen of falsehood in order to conceal their sinister and criminal designs from world public opinion.

The Beijing expansionists' nature and schemes remain unchanged as they are continuing to pursue the expansionist dream hatched by the many feudalist Chinese emperors since time immemorial. They have not given up their attempt to turn China into a superpower to which the world, especially those countries in Southeast Asia, must submit.

Naturally, in order to achieve this evil design, the Chinese ruling circles have constantly sought to conceal their real attempt by claiming that China does not want aggression or supremacy and will never try to achieve supremacy. Even worse, they have covered themselves with an antihegemonist, chivalrous cloak. Unfortunately, they have been unable to find a torn diaper large enough to cover their whole giant body. Therefore, their real expansionist and hegemonist face has eventually been exposed.

Public opinion has accurately observed that, while denying its expansionist design and those tricks it has employed to infiltrate Third World, China has attempted to gather more forces under its control so as to advance toward achieving supremacy over the world. It is obvious that China's intensified collusion with U.S. imperialism and other imperialist and militarist forces has exposed its real intention of trying to create a reactionary front against the world revolution, against socialism, against the independence of various nations, and against world peace and security.

It is ridiculous that after their real, reactionary, and treacherous face has been exposed before the world, the Beijing ruling circles continue to pretend to talk about supporting peace and supporting the struggle for independence of various nations. At times they have also criticized the United States. In fact, these are nothing but deceitful tricks aimed at gaining forces to proceed toward achieving their sole and unchanged objective which is its great-Han hegemonism. There have been many correct views that it is necessary to examine Beijing's deeds instead of trusting its speeches and that one should not have any illusion in order to avoid falling for their deceitful tricks.

Our Vietnamese people have always wished to live in peace and friendship with the Chinese people. As a small country, it is not in our interest to offend a big country with a population of 1 billion. After having gone through more than 30 years of destruction by the wars of aggression, we now have no desire other than to live in peace and friendship with other countries, especially with neighboring countries, in order to rebuild our country and our new life.

The policy of peace and friendship is a consistent foreign policy of party, government, and people. Originating from this foreign policy of peace, we have put forth many constructive initiatives to seek dialogue with the ASEAN states to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and, also from this policy, we have on several occasions proposed to the Chinese side to solve differences through negotiations in order to restore the friendship between the peoples of the two countries for the benefit of the Chinese people and our Vietnamese people.

Unfortunately, due to their continued clinging on to their expansionist and hegemonist dream, not only have the Beijing ruling circles turned down our good-will proposals, but they have also raised many absurd and arrogant demands in the hope of compelling our people to bow down to their baton of command.

Faced with the danger of the constant threat of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and with the fact that the Beijing ruling circles are preparing for new aggression and intensifying their sabotage activities against Vietnam, it is natural that the Vietnamese people have had to unite to struggle against the expansionist aggressors in order to defend their independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

The struggle of the Vietnamese, Lao, and Kampuchean peoples against China's hostile and aggressive policy is a just struggle. It is an element to ensure peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia. The cohesion of the three Indochinese countries constitutes an invincible strength capable of causing all Beijing's expansionist designs in this part of the world to go bankrupt.

The war of aggression waged by the reactionary forces in the Beijing leadership against Vietnam in February 1979 was a tragic setback. Their multifaceted war of sabotage against the Indochinese countries is also in the process of going bankrupt. The Indochinese situation has become more stable than ever before. The position of the revolution in Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea has become unprecedentedly strong and stable. Beijing's obstinate and blind policy of hostility against the Indochinese countries will only invite upon itself a total defeat.

PRC'S 'CORDIALITY' TOWARD SOUTH ASIA EXPOSED

BK281046 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Feb 84

[NHAN DAN 26 February article: "Behind Beijing's Smokescreen of Friendship and Cordiality"]

[Text] According to foreign sources, Li Xiannian, the Chinese head of state, is going to visit a number of countries in South Asia, including Pakistan and Nepal, early next March. Beijing's propaganda mouthpieces are making a lot of publicity about this trip, selling what is called China's policy of friendship and cordiality toward its neighboring countries in South Asia. What is the truth? The Beijing reactionaries have long considered South Asia -- including India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, and Maldives -- as an important region in their global strategy and an object of their expansionist and hegemonist policy. With the triumph of the Afghan revolution in April 1978, the United States and China have lost a strategic position and the situation in South Asia has been developing in favor of the revolutionary forces.

Faced with this situation, Beijing has ganged up with the United States and other international reactionary forces and used Pakistan as a place to rally all counter-revolutionary forces frenziedly opposed to the Afghan revolution. It has made use of the Afghanistan issue to oppose the Soviet Union and bargain with the United States to get capital and technology for China's "four modernizations" plan.

In the past 5 years, Beijing, with the United States, has provided Pakistan with extensive aid in all fields and turned this country into a base for opposing and undermining the Afghan revolution. China has become, next to the United States, the second biggest supplier of military equipment and weapons to Pakistan. The Pakistani Army has received jet aircraft and tanks manufactured in China. Beijing has also helped Pakistan build factories to produce weapons and ammunition.

In 1979, China signed a long-term military pact with Pakistan to help the latter build five military bases, airfields, and an air-to-ground missiles system, and to help train the Pakistani Army. China's military aid to Pakistan over the past years has reached \$2.5 billion. China has also planned to join Pakistan in enriching uranium for use in manufacturing nuclear weapons.

In recent years, many top-ranking Chinese delegations, both civilian and military, headed by such leaders as Wu Xueqian, Zhao Ziyang, Air Force Commander Zhang Dingfa, and Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi, have successively arrived in Pakistan to devise counter-revolutionary plots and schemes. Pakistani President Ziaul Haq, the Pakistani foreign minister, and many generals of the Pakistani Army have also visited China. The Pakistani foreign minister himself, prior to his visit to China to April 1982, stated bluntly that the purpose of his visit was to seek more Chinese military aid for Pakistan and aid for Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan, or actually, for the Afghan reactionaries.

Along with helping the Pakistani administration lend a hand to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, Beijing has also directly taken hostile actions against the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The AFGHANISTAN NEWS AGENCY pointed out on 30 December 1983 that China, the United States, and Pakistan form a triangle of hostile collusion against Afghanistan. Over the past year Beijing and the United States have directly fostered the Afghan reactionaries and provided them with weapons and money for launching activities against Afghanistan from Pakistani soil. High-ranking Chinese delegations, including Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, have, while visiting Pakistan, also called at the camps of Afghan reactionaries disguised as refugees. Beijing has also established contact with reactionary organizations operating clandestinely inside Afghan territory such as the so-called Afghan Islamic Party and the National Liberation Front.

In the international arena, Beijing is making extensive use of the so-called Afghanistan issue to oppose the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It has advanced illogical and absurd demands regarding the Afghanistan and Kampuchea issues and, in September 1980, demanded that the Soviet Union and Vietnam unilaterally withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Since late 1982, Beijing has considered the Afghanistan issue as one of the three obstacles in the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union and arrogantly named it as a prerequisite for talks with the Soviet Union. Obviously, Beijing is using the Afghanistan and Kampuchea issues as a basis for its collusion with the United States to oppose the Soviet Union and the revolutionary movement in South and Southeast Asia.

Exactly as Afghan Foreign Minister Dost clearly put it: China has become an accomplice of imperialism in instigating aggression and sabotage in the world in opposing peace, and this is also its policy toward Afghanistan.

With regard to India, after failing to draw it into China's orbit by force, Beijing has changed its strategy and resorted to a double-dealing policy toward India, pressuring and wooing it at the same time in a bid to alienate India from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Recently, Beijing has repeatedly made a ballyhoo about its good will to improve relations with India, releasing rhetorical statements to the effect that China and India have no conflicts of interest, that China never threatens India, and that China has no territorial ambitions toward its neighboring countries. All this is aimed at covering up its dark design toward India's territory.

Realities over the past several years have shown that Beijing has not yet given up its ambition to nibble at and annex Indian territory. Beijing has often sent its troops deep inside Indian territory to plant Chinese flags, but the Chinese intruders have been driven back by the Indian Army. During all of the four rounds of Sino-Indian talks since 1980, China has been adamantly sticking to its big-nation hegemonistic stance. It has demanded that India accept Deng Xiaoping's package deal which, in fact, forces India to recognize China's illegal occupation of its 36,000 square km since the Sino-Indian war in 1962. Beijing has also unreasonably claimed its sovereignty over India's state of Arunachal Pradesh, considering a large part of the vast land of this state as China's territory. On the other hand, Beijing is also backing Pakistan in its dispute with India over India's Kashmir region. Beijing has helped Pakistan build a strategic road running along the Karakoram Pass in Indian territory now occupied by Pakistan.

Behind the smokescreen of friendship and cordiality sent up by the Beijing reactionaries in preparation for Li Xiannian's trip is their insidious hegemonistic policy toward the countries in South Asia as well as in Southeast Asia and all Third World countries. Despite their public profession of peace, they are wicked at heart. They are sinister reactionaries, crafty swindlers, fanatic troublemakers and expansionsists, and saboteurs of peace and stability in South Asia as well as in Southeast Asia.

MARITIME SERVICES PLAN WITH USSR REVIEWED

BK290459 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] The Vietnamese and Soviet maritime transportation services recently met in Haiphong to review the results of the 1983 international socialist emulation movement and to sign emulation contracts to satisfactorily fulfill the 1984 plan. In 1983, the international socialist emulation movement between the Vietnamese and Soviet maritime transportation services strongly and continually developed, yielding practical results. The Soviet maritime transportation service shipped goods to Vietnam on a priority basis, enhanced cooperation with the Vietnamese maritime transportation service, and helped it gradually increase its freight capacity, thereby contributing to improving the organization and management of cargo handling at various seaports. Various Vietnamese seaports have made progress in the reorganization of cargo handling, giving priority to liberating Soviet freighters. Almost all Soviet freighters docking at Vietnamese ports had their cargoes quickly handled, and the ships themselves were liberated on or ahead of schedule. This was the 1st year when the Vietnamese seaports stopped being penalized for delay in liberating ships and received more than 7 million dong in bonus for fast cargo unloading work, thus contributing to overfulfilling the import reception plan norms by 18.8 percent.

In 1984, the Vietnamese and Soviet maritime transportation services pledges to enhance cooperation and emulation efforts to create conditions for the Vietnamese seaports to increase their cargo handling capacity and to quickly unload Soviet freighters; for Soviet ships to speed up the turn-around rate, thus satisfactorily fulfilling the plan to transport goods to Vietnam; and for our country's maritime transportation service to overfulfill its cargo shipping plan by 9 percent compared to 1983.

SOVIET ORDERS CONFERRED ON VPA LEADERS 26 FEB

BK281517 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] A solemn ceremony was held at the Soviet Embassy in Hanoi on 26 February to confer the Soviet State's Order of the Red Banner and Order of the Red Star on the leaders of our Army.

Empowered by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Chaplin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country, presented the Order of the Red Star to Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and head of the General Political Department; Senior General Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of national defense; Colonel General Le Duc Anh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice minister of national defense; Colonel General Le Trong Tan, member of the Party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff; Lieutenant General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defense; and a number of other senior VPA officers.

Attending the ceremony were Comrade Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Hoang Anh Tuan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Nguyen Vien Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Office of the Council of State; Comrade Phan Dinh Vinh, deputy director of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Department; Major General Davydov, military attache; and many cadres of the Soviet Embassy in Vietnam.

Addressing the ceremony, Ambassador Chaplin said: It is a great, great honor for me to have been empowered by the president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to present the Soviet Union's noble military exploit orders -- the Order of the Red Banner and Order of the Red Star -- to the comrade leaders of the VPA. The conferment of these orders was an expression of respect for the resounding victories of the heroic VPA over the colonialist, imperialists, and expansionist forces. It was also an acknowledgement of the great contributions made by the Vietnamese people and the VPA, as well as by you, comrades, and other military leaders, to common struggle to strengthen the position of socialism in the world and consolidate peace and security among nations.

Comrade Chplin pointed out: These orders are especially valuable honors on which Lenin himself signed a decree in 1918. Many outstanding Soviet military leaders -- such as Shapayev, Voroshilov, and Voronin -- have been awarded these distinctions.

Comrade Chaplin particularly stressed that, at the present international stage, the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving forces throughout the world are fully aware of their main tasks; to thwart all criminal schemes of imperialism and avert the danger of a nuclear war. The Soviet Union has everything necessary for the defense of itself and its allies. As Comrade Chernenko put it: We shall take care to strengthen the defense capacity of our country so that we may have the means to cool the hot heads of the military adventurists.

Comrade Chaplin continued: The integrated forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries are countering imperialism in the West. We are deeply satisfied to note that on the eastern flank the heroic VPA is firmly defending the interests of the socialist community.

In his reply, Senior General Van Tien Dung sincerely and profoundly thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the people and heroic Armed Forces of the Soviet Union on the occasion the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium deciding to confer the Order of the Red Banner and Order of the Red Star -- the Soviet State's noble awards -- on Vietnamese senior officers. He said: This conferment is a graphic demonstration of the effort to constantly strengthen and consolidate the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam. All victories of the Vietnamese revolution and all stages of maturity and development of the Vietnamese People's Armed Forces are closely linked to the vigorous support and generous assistance given by the CPSU, the government and people of the Soviet Union, and the fraternal Soviet Armed Forces.

Comrade Van Tien Dung voiced full support of the Vietnamese people and Armed Forces for the peace initiatives and the measures necessary for national defense and security of the Soviet party and state at a time when U.S. -led imperialism is frantic to step up the arms race, thus driving mankind to the brink of a nuclear holocaust. Comrade Van Tien Dung wished that, under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade Chernenko, the Soviet people and Armed Forces will succeed in implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress. He also conveyed greetings to all marshals, generals, admirals, officers, noncommissioned officers, and combatants of the fraternal Soviet Army and Navy on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the glorious Army and Navy. The ceremony took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

PHAM VAN DONG MEETS ROMANIAN ECONOMIC GROUP

OW281909 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 28 -- Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here this afternoon the visiting Romanian Government economic delegation. The delegation is led by Ludovic Fazekas, member of the executive Political Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, deputy prime minister and chairman of the Romanian section of the Vietnam-Romania inter-governmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation. With Chairman Pham Van Dong were Tran Phuong, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Vietnamese section of the inter-governmental commission; and Vo Tri Cao, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission and vice-chairman of the Vietnamese section. Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga was present on the occasion.

In a warm and friendly atmosphere, Chairman Pham Van Dong welcomed the delegation's visit to Vietnam and the success of the seventh session of the inter-governmental commission, saying that it contributed to promoting the friendly and cooperative relations between Vietnam and Romania. He expressed his belief in the further development of the bilateral economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and stressed: "In the common interests, the two sides should study, discuss and find out new orientations for cooperation which would help boost the economy of each country and expand trade exchange between the two countries."

Ludovic Fazekas, for his part, expressed his fine impressions of his visit and re-affirmed the Romanian people's wish for constant development of the friendly and cooperative relations with the Vietnamese people in the interests of the two peoples.

SUHARTO, NEWSPAPERS CITED ON MURDANI VISIT

BK281155 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] The statement made by General Murdani, commander-in-chief of the Indonesian Armed Forces in his recent visit to Vietnam, has irritated some ASEAN countries, especially Thailand and Singapore. But it is obvious that Vietnam is not a military threat to the Southeast Asian nations. This was stated by Indonesian President Suharto during talks with the visiting President Karl Carstens of the FRG in Jakarta on Monday.

The Indonesian paper (GUABA) held that the Vietnam's visit of General Murdani has at least helped narrow the differences between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries. Meanwhile, the Indian paper HINDUSTAN quoted some Indonesian diplomats as saying that the Indonesian Government has regarded Vietnam as an objective ally and the main object to China's influence in Southeast Asia.

PHAM VAN DONG, TRUONG CHINH GREET SAHARAN LEADERS

OW261818 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 26 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a joint message to Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Ore (Polisario), and Premier Mohamed Lamine Ould Amed on the eighth national day of the republic.

The message says: Over the past eight years, under the leadership of the Polisario and the Government of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic, [SADD], the Saharan people have obtained great successes in their struggle to materialize their right to self-determination and national independence thus constantly raising international position and prestige of the SADD. As comrade-in-arms of the Sahrawi people, the Vietnamese people sincerely wish the Saharan people new and greater successes in their glorious revolutionary cause. May the militant solidarity and friendship between the Saharan and Vietnamese peoples further consolidate and develop.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has also sent greetings to Saharan Foreign Minister Brahim Hakim.

NGUYEN DUC THAN LEADS VFTU DELEGATION TO CUBA

OW282010 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 28 -- A delegation of Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions [VFTU] led by its president, Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, paid a visit to Cuba from Feb. 19-26 at the invitation of the Central Organisation of Cuban Trade Unions (C.O.C.T.U). It attended the 15th national congress of the C.O.C.T.U. held in Havana from Feb. 20-25.

On Feb. 23 Nguyen Duc Thuan left Havana for Managua at the head of a Vietnamese Party and Government delegation to the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the death of Nicaragua's national hero, Augusto Cesar Sandino.

SRV GROUP VISITS NICARAGUA, COMMEMORATES SANDINO

OW281956 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 28 -- A delegation of the Communist Party and the Government of Vietnam headed by Nguyen Duc Thuan, member of the party Central Committee and the State Council and president of the Federation of Trade Unions, has paid a friendly visit to Nicaragua on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the death of Augusto Cesar Sandino. During its stay in Nicaragua, the delegation was received by Commander of Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

On behalf of the Communist Party, the Government and the people of Vietnam, Nguyen Duc Thuan reiterated Vietnam's militant solidarity with and full support for the Nicaraguan people in their just struggle for national construction and defence.

Victor Tirado warmly welcomed the major contributions made by Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh in particular to the world revolution and highly praised the fine development of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between Nicaragua and Vietnam. Vietnamese Ambassador to Nicaragua Nguyen Dinh Bin was present at the reception.

The delegation laid a wreath at the tomb of Carlos Fonseca Amador, founder of the Sandinista Front, had cordial meeting with leading officials of the State Council and mass organizations, and visited several historical places and cultural establishments. It left Nicaragua for home on February 26.

HANOI CITES CLANDESTINE RADIO REPORTS ON PRC

NHAN DAN Notes Radic Reports

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 22 Feb 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Regarding China's domestic situation, NHAN DAN reports: China's clandestine station, Radio Spark, recently revealed that Deng Xiaoping is facing many great, insolvable contradictions. His economic policy has turned the Chinese ruling party into a rich peasant party in a short period of time. This station is of the opinion that the current situation of Chinese society is the result of the domination of dictators over the past 30 years and more. At present, Deng is repeatedly stressing four perseverances, including perseverance in power, monopoly in economic and political issues, and protection of the interests of bureaucratic dictatorship. The Chinese people can no longer endure the dictatorial, repressive regime.

Radio October Storm reported recently that the movement of struggle against the Deng Clique is developing powerfully.

Radio Ba Yi on 12 February reported that Chinese troops in Guizhou recently wrote a letter criticizing the army paper for engaging in deception when it said that the tension in the Taiwan Strait is relaxing. The reality is that Taiwanese artillery recently intensified its military training; that U.S. fleets are busily operating in the Taiwan Strait; that the Navies of Japan, the United States, Canada, New Zealand, and Australia are going to conduct joint exercises in the Pacific with the participation of U.S. nuclear submarines; that the Japanese Navy is carrying out war games blockading sea shores; and so forth. All this has increasingly aggravated the tension in the region.

Ba Yi on Past PRC Aggression

OW270158 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] It has been fully 5 years since Deng Xiaoping personally unleashed the war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. What are the nature, purpose and results of this aggressive war? Please listen to comments on the war broadcast during the last 5 years by Ba Yi Radio, a Chinese underground radio station.

Commenting on the results of Deng Xiaoping's statement that he would teach Vietnam a lesson, Ba Yi Radio said on 17 February 1980: Instead of realizing the objective of teaching Vietnam a lesson, as proclaimed by certain leaders, we have, on the contrary, impaired Sino-Vietnamese friendship and strained the two countries' relations even more. The war has caused serious Chinese casualties, consumed enormous resources needed by the four modernizations, squandered huge amounts of the people's money and consumed large quantities of machinery and equipment. Indeed, the war of aggression against Vietnam has taught us a bitter but useful lesson.

The radio pointed out in its broadcast on 17 February 1981: Facts have eloquently proved that the war of aggression unleashed by Deng Xiaoping has caused our party, state and armed forces inevitable losses, creating serious military, political and economic consequences. Following the war of aggression against Vietnam, Sino-Vietnamese relations have been completely broken up.

In commemoration of the anniversary of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, Ba Yi Radio on 26 October 1979 compared that war with China's aggression against Vietnam. It pointed out: The scene that over a dozen Vietnamese cities and towns were captured and three provincial capitals were totally destroyed by our army during its offensive against Vietnam was completely different from that of the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, during which we had sympathy and support from all socialist countries and people around the world. However, our invasion of Vietnam not only was opposed by all socialist countries, but was also denounced by many capitalist countries. Slogans such as "China, get out of Vietnam!" and "Stop invading Vietnam!" began to appear on the gates and walls of our embassies in various countries. In Korea, our army was warmly welcomed and supported by the Korean people as if we were members of their families, whereas in Vietnam our army was frequently ambushed by Vietnamese army-men and people. The meritorious service rendered by our army on the battlefield in Korea will never be forgotten by both the Chinese and Korean peoples, whereas our invasion of Vietnam is an ignominious chapter in our army's glorious history.

Analyzing the purpose of the war of aggression against Vietnam, Ba Yi Radio said on 21 April 1980: We must distinguish a just war from an unjust one. Deng Xiaoping's rationale that Vietnam must be taught a lesson, and that the war was meant to be seen by other countries can never justify the casualties of tens of thousands of Chinese troops, nor the expenditure of 4 billion renminbi.

Ba Yi Radio pointed out on 27 September 1982: These days the army-men's literary and art works, such as those describing the Vietnam war and the battle of Fakashan, are permeated with militarist sentiments. Our army's offensive against the Vietnamese people and army-men totally ran counter to our army's revolutionary traditions, and it distorted our army's patriotic spirit and tarnished our army's glorious image. It only served the ambitious purpose of a handful of people to usurp party, government and military leadership.

Commenting on Sino-Vietnamese relations, Ba Yi Radio pointed out on 17 February 1984: Disputes between countries must be peacefully settled through negotiations. It pointed out: If we consider it a principle of our foreign policy to settle disputes with neighboring countries through negotiations, bloody conflicts with our neighbors can be prevented.

The radio asked: If China and U.S. imperialism -- which seized our country's territory of Taiwan and encroached upon China's sovereignty -- have found a common language, and if it has established friendly relations with Japanese militarism -- which has seized China's Diaoyutai Islands -- why then is it unable to establish friendly relations with other neighbors?

TO HUU ATTENDS, ADDRESSES MINISTRIES' CONFERENCES

Cultural, Information Meeting

OW261303 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 25 Feb 84

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Today's issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reports that the Ministry of Culture held a conference in Hanoi from 21 to 23 February to review the cultural and information work in 1983 and discuss the guidelines and tasks for the immediate future. Comrade To Huu, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference. Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu presented the Council of Ministers' resolution on cultural and information work for the immediate future and reviewed the information sector's work in 1983.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade To Huu warmly commended the achievements scored by the cultural sector over the past year, especially in the service of the laboring people's grassroots establishments and its contributions to the building of new, socialist people. The cultural sector should, however, be aware of its weaknesses in order to overcome them and rapidly develop its work. These weaknesses include the low quality of political thoughts relating to cultural and information activities; the weak cultural and information sector which has not yet fostered a new life nor firmly grasped the popularity and characteristics of each locality or region as well as of each category of art so as to achieve high effectiveness in its activities; and the generally poor artistic quality of the works which fails to arouse a strong emotion in human hearts. For this reason, the cultural and information sector should effect some positive changes in its work and art activities to conform to the new life, and it should strive to meet, to a great extent, the laboring people's legitimate needs and demands.

Labor Ministry Conference

BK281002 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] From 23 to 25 February, the Ministry of Labor held a conference to review its work during the 3 years 1981-1983 and to discuss the tasks and guidelines for 1984 and 1985. Comrade To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier, attended and addressed the conference. Labor Minister Deo Thien Thi read a report, pointing out: During the 3 years 1981-1983, we relocated 4.88 million people, including 226,000 workers, to the new economic zones; permanently hired 327,000 people as replacements and new assignments for the state; arranged jobs for 280,000 people in cities; spent nearly 190 million man-days in fulfilling the requirements of communications, water conservancy, and combat support; employed 1.1 additional million people in agriculture to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping; and sent nearly 60,000 people abroad for labor cooperation purposes.

The initial success in mobilizing labor enthusiasm and attracting social labor into production and work has restored production results and labor productivity a step further. Using the fixed 1970 value figures and comparing them with the 1980 figures, in 1983, the gross social production increased by nearly 30 percent, the national income by 25 percent, and social labor productivity by 8.1 percent. The labor organization and management tasks are progressing with every passing day and contributing to gradually stabilizing the national economy.

Apart from these achievements, the labor sector still has some shortcomings, especially in rearranging production and reorganizing labor. In this regard, work is still slowly progressing. In general, the economic results in production and construction are low.

The conferees discussed and unanimously agreed on the guidelines and tasks and other measures concerning labor and work for the 2 years 1984 and 1985. In the coming 2 years, through the development of various sectors and jobs, acceleration of on-the-spot labor division, and redistribution of the workforce among different zones, we should struggle to the greatest extent to secure jobs for large numbers of physically fit workers, especially youths.

Districts must be used as the main areas to organize and use all labor and land resources and to develop various sectors and jobs. In the state field, rearrangement and reorganization is necessary in order to effectively employ the existing workforce and ensure a quick increase in labor productivity as compared to the previous years.

We must gradually stabilize and improve workers' living conditions and educate the new workers on how to work in a disciplined and technical manner with high productivity. We must ensure the adequate supply of rationed goods to workers and increase the supply of nonrationed items to them.

Addressing the conference, Comrade To Huu clearly pointed out: The labor task must be considered the most important in implementing the two strategic duties of national construction and defense. The greatest task is that we must, by all means, use up all social labor time. We must completely recalculate social labor time and analyze labor organizational structure and quality so as to effectively use labor.

DANG THI ATTENDS CONSTRUCTION ENTERPRISES MEETING

BK241358 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] Our country's United Construction Enterprises No 8 held a conference on 21 and 22 February to review its 1983 achievements in helping the friendly country of Laos carry out survey work, planning, and construction of roads and bridges in accordance with an economic and cultural cooperation agreement signed by the two governments. Attending the conference were Comrade Dang Thi, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of Vietnam's Committee for Economic and Cultural Cooperation With Laos and Kampuchea; Le Kha, deputy minister of communications and transportation; comrade department heads of the Lao Ministry of Transport and Post Office; representatives of the 12th Army Corps; and delegates from various related ministries and sectors.

Comrade (Le Ngoc Hoan), general director of United Construction Enterprises No 8, read a report in which he said: From the resolution of the Vientiane summit conference, last year cadres, engineers, and workers of United Construction Enterprises No 8 overcame numerous difficulties, struggled relentlessly, overfulfilled all the planned targets set by the state, and fully completed the construction of various projects. The enterprises attained 113.8 percent of the planned target for capital construction and successfully used 900,000 cubic meters of earth for building road foundation, thus attaining 112.5 percent of the planned target and representing an increase of 60 percent over 1982; laid hard surface for 20 km of road, thus achieving 111.1 percent of the planned target; and built 3 concrete bridges at (Sop Mat), (Houai Nen), and (Nam Ven) and 43 culverts of various types, thus attaining 107.5 percent of the planned target.

The enterprises' efforts to ensure smooth vehicular traffic while preparing for the construction of Route 8 and its welfare-related work showed much better progress as compared with preceding years.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Dang Thi hailed the achievements scored by the cadres and workers of United Construction Enterprises No. 8 in 1983, saying that they contributed to the long-standing tradition of friendship and the extraordinary relations of co-operation between the two fraternal countries of Vietnam and Laos.

The comrade urged the cadres and workers of the United Construction Enterprises to develop their great achievements gained over the past 20 years in helping Lao friends carry out survey work, planning, and construction of bridges and roads. Despite numerous difficulties arising from the shortage of supplies, they are continuing to help Lao friends build various bridge and road projects -- the projects of friendship between Vietnam and Laos -- with higher and better quality so as to deserve the trust, love, and admiration of the cadres and people of this friendly country.

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON INSPECTION WORK

BK260918 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Feb 84

[Text] From 20-24 February the Central State Inspection Commission held a conference in Hanoi to review activities for the 3 years from 1981-83 and discuss the orientations and tasks for 1984. Present at the conference were representatives of the people's committees and state inspection committees of the various provinces, municipalities, and special zones of the country. Delegates from the inspection commissions of various sectors at the central level were also there. Also attending the conference were representatives of the various party departments and sectors of the internal affairs bloc at the central level and representatives of mass organizations. Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of the interior attended and addressed the conference.

Over the past 3 years the activities of the inspection sector have resulted in positive changes and produced good results. All inspection echelons from the central to the local levels have concentrated on dealing with important and pressing problems in agricultural production, in the circulation and distribution of goods, and in communications and transportation. They have also made positive contributions to checking the enemy's economic sabotage and countering acts of violation of socialist property. For cases of willful corruption and lack of responsibility resulting in great losses of property to the state and the people, the sector has recommended strict and just measures to deal with these cases before the law and has resolutely recovered the property involved. In 1983 inspection echelons at various levels recovered for the state 185 million dong's worth of goods and property.

Inspection echelons at all levels have developed the role played by the people's and workers' inspection forces and relied on the actions of the masses to clarify the matters under inspection. They have also suggested measures for correcting errors and shortcomings in the economic, cultural, and social spheres, thereby winning a good response and support from the public. Party committee echelons and leaders of various sectors at all levels have paid greater attention to the settlement of complaints and denunciations. In many localities, the people's inspection forces at the grassroots level have been guided in examining complaints and denunciations on the spot with good results. The investigation and settlement of complaints and denunciations filed by the people have brought about good benefits in various respects for the state and the collectives.

In 1984, along with consolidating their organization and improving their efficiency in the spirit of the directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the resolution of the Council of Ministers, inspection echelons at all levels will concentrate their activities chiefly on inspecting the implementation of the state plan, with attention given to key economic sectors such as agriculture, industry, distribution and circulation, capital construction, communications and transportation, supply, and food. The inspection sector will closely and harmoniously coordinate with the various sectors of the internal affairs bloc to approve the inspection plans devised by the (?various) localities and sectors for each period of time and will make prompt suggestions for party committee echelons, administrative bodies, and sectorial heads to rectify errors and shortcomings in business management and the distribution of goods.

The sector will continue to intensify inspection work and (?the settlement of) complaints and denunciations as well as strengthen, consolidate, and develop the organization of inspection forces in order to meet the requirements of the new situation and tasks.

NHAN DAN VIEWS PROBLEMS OF SOCIALIST TRADE

BK281649 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Feb 84

[NHAN DAN 25 February editorial: "Trade Activities Must Go in the Right Direction"]

[Text] In the struggle for the restoration of socialist order on the distribution and circulation front, the socialist trade sector has made every effort to surge forward to secure the sources of goods. It has gradually made its guiding role felt in the market and has step by step by step ensured regular supply of high-quality essential goods to office and manual workers and to members of the armed forces in accordance with the set quotas. The results obtained in controlling the flow of goods and money and in ensuring large quantities of goods to meet the people's demands for consumer goods during the recent traditional Tet festival have marked new efforts of the trade sector.

However, the market remains fraught with upheavals. The organization of trade activities in the areas of the state-run trade sector and the marketing cooperatives continues to display numerous shortcomings which need to be promptly rectified. The practice of competitive buying and selling and of fixing and increasing prices at will continues to exist, thus creating many loopholes for the enemy and those dealing in illegal business to exploit.

The broadening of the right to take the initiative in production and trade business for grassroots-level establishments and localities has helped partly overcome the state of material imbalance in production and has enabled social products to increase considerably, thus creating new balances for every locality to implement its socioeconomic tasks in accordance with the spirit of the resolution of the fifth party congress and the many resolutions of various party Central Committee plenums.

However, while exercising those new economic systems and policies of the party and state, a number of establishments, sectors, and localities have failed to pay adequate attention to requirements for production. Instead, through various forms of trade and exchange of goods, they have been inclined to seek to quickly increase the revenue derived from the differences in prices of goods while carrying out their distribution and circulation transactions. While failing to adequately turn in their products to the state, many localities have traded their products with one another and, while not yet completely fulfilling their grain obligations to the state, some localities have exported their grain in order to import consumer goods.

A number of units have unmethodologically applied the mode of buying and selling goods at high prices and of competitive buying and selling, thus making it impossible for the state to control the sources of goods in order to distribute them as planned. It is noteworthy that a number of localities have continued to compete for the purchase of best-selling goods from other localities to make profits from the differences in prices in order to build up their own local budgets. These departmentalist and selfish actions have lessened the significance of economic relations, which have long been regarded as relations of cooperation, association, joint enterprise, equality, and mutual benefits. In certain localities, there still exists an erroneous view that as the free market prices have doubled or trebled the state-established prices, to ensure the purchase of goods, one must increase the buying prices close to or more than the free market prices if one wants to get hold of the goods and then resell them for profit. Overindulging running their business along such a wrong direction, some localities have belittled the need to ensure the supply of essential goods to office and manual workers and members of the armed forces and have left the socialist trade battle in the rural areas, especially in the southern rural areas, unfought.

The disordered buying and selling situation -- which has resulted in the prices of goods soaring to an extent incommensurate with the value of the goods -- shows an unhealthy trend of running after profits and after the free market system, weakening the base of planning work, and further complicating the market. The national economy is an integrated whole in which works are carried out in accordance with plans and in conjunction with efforts to link planning work with profit-and-loss accounting and with socialist trade. With a determination to achieve mastery over the three basic levels, all trade services must be directed toward stabilizing the economy and the people's lives with the emphasis placed on serving the interests of the entire society, including the interest of every establishment, every sector, and every locality. The socialist trade sector is dutybound to surge forward more vigorously to control the market and the flow of goods and money, guarantee the supply of all essential goods to office and manual workers and members of the armed forces, and ensure that its service activities go in the right direction and better serve the working people. Conservatism, sluggishness, and balking at difficulties are as dangerous as liberally flouting discipline and exercising departmentalism and selfishness.

In order to exercise firm management over the market and stabilize prices, it is necessary to have the delineation of duties for various echelons to obtain and buy goods and ensure the state's unified control over trade of important goods. As for other kinds of goods, including those for export, it is necessary to work out a system under which purchase activities will be organized in accordance with the sorts of goods and with requirements for each area. It is necessary to avoid competitive buying and selling activities between the state-run and the collective-run trade sectors, between the home trade and the foreign trade sectors, and between one area and another. Discipline in prices must be firmly maintained. It is necessary to fix prices in accordance with plans, exercise unified control over prices, and correctly implement the right concerning the division of responsibilities for price fixing and control. Operations of price-fixing organs and of financial and banking institutes must be improved so as to suit the practical situation and to set trade services in the right direction.

At the party Central Committee's fifth plenum, Comrade General Secretary Le Duan said: Capitalist trade takes profits as its goal and anarchic competition as its method. Socialist trade is designed to develop the creative dynamism of producers and managers in exploiting all the strengths and capabilities to fulfill or overfulfill all the targets of the state plan and, on this basis, satisfactorily ensure the interests of the entire society as well as of each collective and each individual laborer. Departure from this basic objective will in no way avoid committing shortcomings and errors.

Doing trade business should avoid seeking profits in a departmentalist and private manner to the detriment of the common interests of society. Taking the initiative in trade business means taking the initiative in applying various basic policies of the party and various stipulations of the state concerning production, distribution, and circulation so as to turn out more products for society.

VARIATION TO COMMUNIQUE ON PRC 'WAR CRIMES'

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 24 February broadcast a version of the communique issued on 23 February by the commission for investigation of Chinese expansionists' and hegemonists' war crimes against SRV over the past 5 years, which has been compared with the VNA English version published in 24 February Daily Report, page K 1, revealing the following variations:

Page K 2, paragraph 4, line 2, radio version said: ...to attack Hill 1992 in Xin Man... (changing number "1982" to "1992").

Same page, last paragraph, line 2, radio version said: ...Lien Son Province, (Vang Cha Phin) in Quang Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, Talung in Quang Ba District, Ha Tuyen Province, and (Mo Vang) Area in Meo Vac District, Ha Tuyen Province. It renamed all... (rewording, supplying additional material).

Page K 3, last paragraph, penultimate line, radio version said: ...the draught animals, sabotaging crop planting activities, and destroying Vietnam's precious industrial plants... (rewording, adding phrases).

Page K 4, first paragraph, from first line, radio version said: ...4. Sabotage acts in the ideological, political, and security fields, incitation to rebellious activities inside Vietnam, causing confrontation between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries, and sabotage of Vietnam's prestige in the international arena: Through the wide... (rewording, adding numeral 4 to part's subhead, adding phrases).

Page K 4, paragraph 1, line 2, radio version said: ...United States and reactionary client governments and... (adding word).

Same paragraph, line 5, radio version said: ...policy of Vietnam; to sow division among Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos; to cause confrontation between Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries on one side and the ASEAN countries on the other side; and to sabotage Vietnam's prestige in the world. It has put... (supplying additional phrases).

Same paragraph, from line 7, radio version said: ...among overseas Vietnamese and has taken advantage of all channels -- the postal, civil aviation, tourist, and import-export services -- to smuggle them into Vietnam together with large amounts of other depraved and reactionary cultural products. Along the Sino-Vietnamese... (rewording, adding phrases).

Same paragraph, from line 9, radio version said: ...system to propagate day and night their falsifications and slanders... (adding phrase).

Same paragraph, penultimate line, radio version said: ...200 kinds of reactionary leaflets and used... (adding word).

Same paragraph, last line, radio version said: ...warfare and espionage and to set up reactionary organizations. (new paragraph) The Chinese reactionary... (adding phrase).

Same page, paragraph 2, line 11, radio version said: ...the central highlands to sabotage local security. In same Western... (adding phrase).

Same paragraph, line 18, radio version said: ...organized them into reactionary political organizations to... (adding word).

FRG PRESIDENT VISITS, SIGNS COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Suharto Welcomes Guests

BK260916 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 26 Feb 84

[Text] Visiting President Karl Carstens of the Federal Republic of Germany has pledged to promote relations between his country and Indonesia based on mutual trust, mutual understanding and mutual esteem. President Karl Carstens was speaking in response to a welcoming speech by Governor of Jakarta Suprpto when the state guest visited the Jakarta municipality Saturday afternoon. According to President Karl Carstens, the foreign policy pursued by Indonesia and his country has many things in common. The two countries are vying for peace and advancement the president added. A souvenir exchange marked the end of the visit by President and Mrs Carstens after which the governor of Jakarta hosted a dinner for his guests.

President Carstens and his 17-man entourage arrived in Jakarta at 11 am local time Saturday accorded with a military honor and 21-gun salute. The state guests were welcomed by President and Mrs Tien Suharto, Vice President and Mrs Umar Wirahadikusumah and Cabinet ministers as well as members of the corps of diplomats in Jakarta.

Shortly after the welcoming ceremony at Halim Airport, President and Mrs Karl Carstens paid a courtesy call on President and Mrs Tien Suharto at the Merdeka Palace. Among the delegation members are minister for economic cooperation and wife, Mrs Juergen Warnke, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and 28 journalists.

The state guests flew to Yogyakarta today in the accompaniment of Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunications Akhmad Tahir during which they see the world famous temples of Borobudur and Prambana. On Monday -- tomorrow -- President Carstens will have talks with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace at 10 am local time.

2-Hour Talks at Merdeka

BK271124 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Indonesia and the FRG wish to improve their current relations and cooperation in the economic and cultural fields. President Suharto and FRG President Karl Carstens expressed this desire during their 2-hour talks at Merdeka Palace this afternoon. After the talks, Minister-State Secretary Sudharmono told newsmen that President Suharto had hoped for an increase of Indonesian exports to the FRG in particular and to the EEC in general, for wider participation of Western European companies in the Indonesian development projects, and for a better cooperation in finance within the framework of IGGI [Inter-governmental Group on Indonesia]. President Suharto also stressed the importance of boosting exports in efforts to accelerate development and improve the welfare of the people.

FRG President Carstens stated that he agreed with President Suharto's remarks because the economy of the FRG is also supported by commodity exports. President Carstens said he will do his best to open FRG markets to Indonesian and ASEAN products.

Besides bilateral cooperation, President Suharto also stressed the need for regional cooperation between ASEAN and the EEC through the holding of dialogues. The talks between the two heads of state were held in a cordial atmosphere and were preceded by a briefing on each country's policies, including [passage indistinct]. During the talks, the leaders also pointed out the existence of common principles adopted by the two countries, such as the desire to create social justice. On the issue of unity, Indonesia considers it a kind of strength, while the FRG also longs for the unity of the two Germanies through peaceful means.

On foreign policy, both Indonesia and the FRG long for an eternal world peace. The two countries called for the withdrawal of foreign troops from both Kampuchea and Afghanistan to remove the tensions in the region. The FRG also highly appreciates Indonesia's efforts to really make the Nonaligned Movement a movement based on nonaligned principles so that it will not be influenced by other powers in the world. According to Minister Sudharmono, the common principles shared by the two countries constitute an important asset in fostering beneficial cooperation between the two countries.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

BK271445 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Today in Jakarta, Indonesia and the FRG signed a cooperation agreement worth DM 100 million, or about 37.5 billion rupiah, as the realization of the FRG's 1983 aid in the Intergovernment Group on Indonesia program. Signing the agreement at Wisma Negara were Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja on behalf of the Indonesian Government, and FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Juergen Warnke and FRG Ambassador to Indonesia Helmut Matthias. Minister Mokhtar believes the FRG aid will boost Indonesia's capability in the fields of telecommunications and electricity and will further foster bilateral cooperation. FRG Economic Cooperation Minister Warnke also expressed his satisfaction with being able to forge greater cooperation with Indonesia.

Carstens, Entourage Feted

BK271317 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] President and Mrs Suharto held a state banquet in honor of FRG President Karl Carstens, Mrs Veronica Carstens, and their entourage at the State Palace tonight. President Carstens and his party inspected a nuclear reactor plant in Tangerang, West Java, this afternoon. Earlier, he held a 2-hour talk with President Suharto at Merdeka Palace this morning and discussed several international issues and bilateral relations.

Suharto, Carstens Banquet Speeches

BK271637 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] President Suharto hopes for continued friendly relations between Indonesia and the FRG based on the noble tasks of upholding the independence of both countries, strengthening peace, and fostering international cooperation. The head of state stressed the importance of a peaceful and prosperous world toward which human beings are striving, although the world remains full of challenge because of the existence of armed conflicts and sustained economic recession.

The head of state said this at a state banquet in honor of FRG President Carstens at the State Palace tonight. On this occasion, President Suharto described the struggle of the Indonesian nation to build a better future through a series of development. He said that Indonesian development is aimed at realizing a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila. This development also constitutes efforts to realize national resilience, which is a contribution to the realization of a true world peace within a new world order. Besides, Indonesia, along with other Southeast Asian countries, is now making efforts to strengthen regional resilience through the ASEAN regional grouping. In conclusion, President Suharto expressed his deep appreciation to the FRG and the EEC for their concrete steps in fostering cooperation with ASEAN. He also expressed his conviction that bilateral relations will be further developed in various fields.

FRG President Carstens said the FRG wishes to strengthen friendship with the Indonesian people through cooperation based on mutual trust in the political field. He expressed his high regard for Indonesia's stand through the cooperation with its ASEAN colleagues. The FRG also supports ASEAN's call for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The FRG president also clarified his country's position in NATO: To avert war and maintain a balance of power between East and West. The FRG also makes constant efforts toward the reunification of the two Germanies through peaceful means. It also supports the Nonaligned Movement's ideas. [passage indistinct]

Prior to the state banquet, President and Mrs Suharto exchanged gifts with President and Mrs Carstens. The banquet was also attended by Vice President and Mrs Wirahadikusumah, a number of Development IV Cabinet ministers, and other high-ranking state officials.

SINAR HARAPAN COMMENTS ON MURDANI VISIT TO SRV

BK290538 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 18 Feb 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Both Have Returned"]

[Text] Both Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Armed Forces Commander-State Minister General Benni Murdani returned home on the same day. Arriving first was the Armed Forces commander who landed at Halim Perdanakusumah Airbase on Friday morning at about 0100 West Indonesian Time. True to his style, Gen Murdani has departed and returned without much publicity. Therefore, there has not been much in the press on his visit to Vietnam despite the fact that the visit had drawn much public attention. Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja arrived at Kemayoran Airport on Wednesday [as published] afternoon. He had represented Indonesia at the state funeral for the late Yuriy Andropov in Moscow. It was not unexpected that he found himself surrounded by newsmen on arrival at Kenayoran. Foreign Minister Mokhtar already figured that the newsmen would not be asking him about the very cold temperature in Moscow.

"What is the foreign minister's opinion on Gen Murdani's visit to Hanoi?" It was the main theme of the dialogue between the foreign minister and the press, which was reported earlier in this paper. It was also the foreign minister's message to other ASEAN countries' ambassadors before he left for Moscow last Sunday evening, 5 February [date as published]. He said that Gen Murdani's visit to Vietnam should not be interpreted as something amounting to a fundamental shift in Indonesia's foreign policy, but that it should be put in the framework of his visit to several neighboring countries in Southeast Asia.

Before we argue among ourselves, we had better put the issue in simple perspective so that our prospect on the Kampuchean issue and, more importantly, on Southeast Asia's future will remain bright. First, as we explained in an editorial some time ago, the Armed Forces commander's visit to Vietnam is meant to stress that in ASEAN's efforts to solve the Kampuchean issue with Vietnam, we should not forget the idea of integrating Southeast Asia -- ASEAN future. Second, we are also confident that during his visit, Gen Murdani was trying to instill realism, at least among the succeeding generation in Hanoi, that Vietnam's future lies in Southeast Asia and in the framework of regional cooperation.

The large-scale efforts by the PRC to modernize itself, in fact with U.S. funds, technology, and management, and its determination to incorporate Hong Kong under its sovereignty must encourage us to work harder and with greater results toward creating a more integrated Southeast Asia. Five years after the December 1978 Vietnamese military intervention in Kampuchea, we in Indonesia should have the intellectual courage and political vision to analyze the Kampuchean issue in more realistically.

What does the Kampuchean issue mean to Vietnam? What is the role of the Kampuchean issue with regard to the Kingdom of Thailand? From the beginning, that is from French colonialism through U.S. military control in Saigon, we accepted the geopolitical axiom that it was of vital importance that Laos and Kampuchea serve as a security belt to protect (or threaten) the banana-shaped Vietnam. However big the price it has to pay, Vietnam will not abandon its security belt in mainland Southeast Asia. This does not exclude the possibility that Hanoi will be oreared for a compromise on Kampuchea at some time in the future. Geopolitical law dictates that the time will come for Hanoi to be orepared for a compromise on Kampuchea, being aware that it should seek a balanced national security interest policy with Thailand. Bangkok will also realize the truth of this fundamental axiom. A Thai political scholar recently wrote that Thailand wanted to maximize its traditional ambition in the "Trans-Mekong" region (meaning Kampuchea) through the Kampuchean conflict and in the ASEAN political framework.

What we say is quite simple. We should avoid a situation where tactical diplomatic means, like the anti-Vietnamese coalition, gradually loses its tactical character and in the end influences the strategic objective of Indonesia's foreign policy, namely establishing a secure, peaceful, and more integrated Southeast Asia to serve as its national security belt. More urgently, we should avoid having issues such as the Kampuchean conflict and a tactical means like the anti-Vietnamese coalition gradually being exploited by other ASEAN countries for their respective national strategic interests.

If Foreign Minister Mokhtar says that the situation between ASEAN and Vietnamese resembles a "minuet" dance -- elegant, but without dynamism, and practically getting stuck in one place (symbolizing French cultural decadence in the 17th century) -- we are of the opinion that the time has come for Indonesia to walk out on the Southeast Asian dance floor with a "waltz" -- a friendship dance in Vienna in the 18th century, when the Austro-Hapsburg Empire reached its zenith, reflecting dynamism, sense of direction, and moving to all corners of the floor under the rhythm of enchanting music. We can turn Armed Forces Commander Gen Murdani's visit into an opening step of Indonesia's dynamic "waltz" diplomacy in Southeast Asia.

MALIK CALLS FOR PRC-SRV-USSR MEETING ON KAMPUCHEA

HK290218 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 29 Feb 84 p 24

[Article by John McLean]

[Excerpts] A call for an urgent meeting between China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union on Cambodia as a first step towards the peaceful installation of a "government of national reconciliation" in Phnom Penh was made in Hong Kong yesterday by the former Indonesian vice-president, Mr Adam Malik.

The call comes a fortnight after a visit to Vietnam by the Indonesian Armed Forces commander, General Benni Murdani. That visit -- the first official trip to Hanoi by a representative of an Association of Southeast Asian Nations country since 1980 -- signalled a new Indonesian initiative on the Cambodian issue.

Speaking at a Press Foundation of Asia forum at the Foreign Correspondents' Club yesterday afternoon, Mr Malik said: "At the ultimate macro-strategic level, the Kampuchean (Cambodian) problem's most salient geo-strategic factor is the hostility between China and Vietnam, which is an expression of traditional and historical antagonism compounded and made more acute because of the nature of the current Sino-Soviet relationship.

"Therefore, in this respect, a meeting between China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union seems to be most urgently needed."

Said Mr Malik: "ASEAN, I feel, perhaps should address its collective appeal more directly to the three communist states concerned. An initial tripartite gathering between China, Vietnam and the Soviet Union focusing on Indo-China would be an inspiring beginning; the results of such a meeting could then be, let's say, collated against earlier defined ASEAN positions."

Mr Malik stressed that his ideas were just "tentative jottings," but they are seen as reflecting current thinking in Jakarta on the Cambodian question.

And the fact that these ideas were expressed in Hong Kong is seen as indicating that they are addressed to China, with which Indonesia has no diplomatic ties.

On ASEAN's future role, Mr Malik said: "ASEAN's access to sources of countervailing power, including diplomatic leverage in the United Nations and other international forums, should be maintained, but not with the expressed aim of forcing Vietnam into a corner over Kampuchea. The ASEAN countries have consistently tried to persuade the China Government that the comprehensive political solution envisaged should take into consideration the interests of all parties concerned.

"If, however, the Chinese Government is not willing to accept the transfer of government in Phnom Penh and is obdurate about its concern over the Khmer Rouge's role as the dominant power within a reconciliatory coalition, then the prospects for a solution will indeed remain bleak."

Mr Malik was also at pains to stress that the Indonesian initiative was not out of step with the ASEAN approach to the Cambodian issue. Gen Murdani's Hanoi visit surprised Indonesia's ASEAN partners, and must have caused some consternation in Peking.

"Indonesia, in concert with the other ASEAN partners, will continue to seek a political solution of the Kampuchean problem on the basis of the resolutions of the United Nations and within the framework of the ICK [International Conference on Kampuchea]," declared Mr Malik. But he added: "Indonesia confines its support to the struggle, led by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea under Prince Sihanouk, to political support and humanitarian assistance, such as clothing and medical aid. Indonesia does not provide armaments.

"In bilateral relations, Indonesia will continue to pursue and maintain friendly relations with Vietnam, in spite of a divergence of views on the Kampuchean problem, in order to avoid that Vietnam feels itself isolated.

"Indonesia does not consider that ASEAN's policy on the Kampuchean problem has exercised a restraint on the bilateral relations between Vietnam and Indonesia."

MALAYSIAGHAZALI COMMENTS ON VISIT BY PRC'S WU XUEQIAN

AFP Report

BK281154 Hong Kong AFP in English 1138 GMT 28 Feb 84

[By N.G. Nair]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 28 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian says that Beijing wants Hong Kong to operate "as it is" for a long time with its own financial, legal and administrative system, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie said here today. Mr Ghazali was speaking at a news conference four hours after Mr Wu left for Beijing at the end of a four-day official visit to Malaysia. He also expressed satisfaction in the progress of Sino-Malaysian ties, although he said links between the Chinese and Malayan Communist Parties remained an obstacle,

Mr Ghazali said that during five rounds of discussions with Mr Wu on international and bilateral issues, they exchanged views on the Sino-British talks on Hong Kong's future. China intends to regain sovereignty over the capitalist colony, the world's third largest financial centre, in 1997 when Britain's lease on most of the territory expires.

The minister said he understood from Mr Wu that (?much) progress was made in the ninth and latest round of talks which wound up Thursday. While China was not compromising on the question of sovereignty over the territory, "They are keen not to disrupt the present system in Hong Kong," Mr Ghazali said.

Mr Ghazali said that the negotiations were continuing on two levels -- one covering the general principles of Hong Kong's future set-up, the second on working out details. "China seems to be in a hurry to reach agreement for very good reasons. They want a longer interim period to test the arrangements," he said.

Mr Ghazali said that, according to Mr Wu, Hong Kong should be a special, self-governing, territory with its own legal, economic and social systems after 1997. "It means that the law of Beijing will not apply and even officials from China will not be posted to the territory," he said. "It nevertheless will be a Chinese territory. On that there is no compromise by China," he added.

Such an agreement could also be a model for the future of the neighbouring Portuguese-administered territory of Macau.

Mr Ghazali said the issue was raised with Mr Wu because Malaysia had business and investment interests in Hong Kong and a lot of Malaysians lived there.

He expected to hear more on the Sino-British talks' progress when he meets with British minister of state responsible for Hong Kong, Richard Luce, tomorrow. Mr Luce was due in here tonight from Hong Kong on a brief visit.

Mr Ghazali said he was very pleased with the discussions with Mr Wu on various issues. He said they were "more than satisfied" with the progress of relations between Malaysia and China since diplomatic relations were established in 1974. However, he said that links between the Chinese and Malayan Communist Parties were a "serious obstacle" to developing people-to-people relations. He rejected China's argument that the CCP maintained fraternal links with socialist and nationalist parties in Europe and Africa. The CCP had helped the Malayan Communists in their armed struggle against the government, he said, and Malayan Communists were of Chinese origin. However, after his talks with Mr Wu, "we understand each other's position better," he said.

Referring to discussions on Cambodia, Mr Ghazali said China's stand on various aspects of the issue "is in accordance with our position." The prime minister, deputy prime minister and Mr Ghazali had accepted Mr Wu's invitation for them to visit China during the year, although details had to be worked out, he said.

Discusses Talks With Wu

BK281331 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Vietnam is getting rid of those who resist its occupation of Kampuchea. In stating this, the minister of foreign affairs, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, says Malaysia considers the expected exodus of Kampuchean Chinese as an act of desperation by Hanoi to crush those who resist its illegal occupation of Kampuchea. He expects the exodus to be overland and it will not affect Malaysia. The minister was speaking to newsmen in Kuala Lumpur after his talks with his Chinese counterpart Mr Wu Xueqian.

Referring to the talks, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie says both Malaysia and China have similar views of how to solve the Kampuchean issue. This should be carried out in accordance with the declaration of the international conference on Kampuchea. On Vietnamese fears of a Chinese threat, Tan Sri Ghazali discloses that Mr Wu has given the assurance that Beijing has no intention with regard to Vietnam. Hanoi could place friendly observers along the common northern border to monitor the situation. However, this can only be done after Hanoi has withdrawn all its troops from Kampuchea.

With regard to his talks with Mr Yassir 'Arafat in Casablanca last month, the minister reveals that the PLO is committed to bring Palestine into a confederation with Jordan. Toward this end the process on self-determination will take place in Palestine itself. In fact, Mr 'Arafat wants the participation of at least the permanent members of the UN Security Council in the process of self-determination. In this respect, the return of Egypt to the Organization of Islamic Conference is seen as a vital link to fulfill the objective.

Bilateral Relations With PRC

BK290809 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Malaysia and China have agreed to work toward removing obstacles that hinder the further development of bilateral relations between both countries. The agreement was reached in talks between the foreign ministers of both countries during the Chinese foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian's recent visit to Kuala Lumpur.

Tan Sri Ghazali told newsmen that government-to-government relations are satisfactory but that the two countries seem unable to move further in bilateral relations. He points out that the fraternal ties of the Communist Party of China and the outlawed Malaysian Communist Party is the most serious obstacle.

Tan Sri Ghazali said he also told Mr Wu that the illegal entry of Malaysian Chinese into China through Hong Kong is not conducive to the development of bilateral relations. Mr Wu has given an assurance that China will do everything possible to prevent this.

BORDER COMMITTEE MEETING WITH THAILAND ENDS

BK281523 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Malaysia and Thailand have thanked the people along the border areas for their cooperation and contribution to the successful operations by security forces. The appreciation was contained in a joint statement issued at the end of the 44th meeting of the Thai-Malaysia Regional Border Committee -- RBC -- in Pupau Penang [Penang island].

The general officer commanding Peninsular Malaysia, Maj Gen Datuk Yaakob Mat Zain, who is the Malaysian joint chairman of the RBC, says unilateral as well as coordinated operations by Thai security forces along the Thai-Malaysian border have prevented the communist terrorists from mounting incursions into Malaysia. The operations launched last year had disrupted the terrorist logistics to the extent that they are unable to mount incursions. In fact, the whole of last year was almost incursion-free. He describes the security situation along the common border as good. The general was speaking at a joint news conference with the Thai 4th Army Commander Lt Gen Wanchai Chitchamnong.

The Thai-Malaysian Regional Border Committee in its joint statement also says the two countries are satisfied with efforts of the maritime and naval forces in preventing crimes and other illegal activities in the Satun-Perlis and Narathiwat-Kelantan Maritime Patrol Zones. A total of 4,420 vessels were inspected, 720 boarded, and 32 detained. This was carried out during the combined maritime exercise in the Satun-Perlis area from late November to early December. The exercise succeeded in promoting better combined working procedures and working relations between the two sides.

The committee took note of the progress made by the joint Malaysia-Thailand Border Social Development Committee to bring about socioeconomic development to the common border areas. The projects identified are proposals for Thailand to supply water to the new township of (Wan Klian) in Perlis, a proposal to supply water to Sadao from North Kedah, development of the Golok River basin in Kelantan-Narathiwat, construction of a lighthouse at the Golok River mouth, and introduction of a ferry service between Pengkalan Kubur and Takbai.

SINGAPORE

AFP CITES PAPER ON CRITICISM OF MURDANI REMARKS

BK250745 Hong Kong AFP in English 0709 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Singapore, Feb 25 (AFP) -- A Singapore newspaper today criticized remarks made by Indonesian Army Commander-in-Chief Chief General Benni Murdani during his visit to Vietnam last week, saying they "may have been instrumental in sending the wrong signals to Hanoi".

In an editorial, the afternoon Singapore MONITOR, which is close to the government, said the general's statements had "created a sense of unease".

Gen. Murdani reportedly said: "Some countries said that Vietnam is a danger to Southeast Asia, but the Indonesian Army and people do not believe it".

Pointing out that no one can question Indonesia's freedom to make its own foreign policy, the paper said: "Jakarta's distaste for China is perfectly understandable, given Beijing's hand in the 1965 abortive coup".

"But on the face of it, Gen. Murdani's statement appears incongruent with the declared policy of his own Foreign Ministry and the general ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) position". ASEAN links Indonesia with Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The paper said the Indonesian Foreign Ministry had tried "to paper over the issue by saying that Gen. Murdani meant that Hanoi could be an 'objective ally' and a counter-weight to Chinese influence in Southeast Asia".

"Now there lingers the possibility that Gen. Murdani's statements may have been instrumental in sending the wrong signals to Hanoi", the paper concluded. There has been no official reaction here to Gen. Murdani's remarks.

PHILIPPINES 'LOVE-HATE' RELATIONSHIP WITH U.S.

HK281324 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 28 Feb 84 p 5

[Article by Benedicto David: "Resented Crutches"]

[Text] Time and again over the years we have noticed that the Government of the Philippines (of whatever party) has been decidedly ambivalent about relations with the United States. It is almost a love-hate relationship. The government seems to love the United States for whatever it can get in terms of investments, aid, advice, etc. It hates the United States for being able to do so -- and put whatever strings are necessary to protect the interests of the United States in this country.

The same thing goes as far as the appreciation of news reports go. Whenever there are reports that do not flatter the Philippine Government, American media "lies" and "distorts the truth" or presents "an unfair picture." Whenever American media comes up with items that flatter the government or complement it for something done well, American media is "objective" and "accurate."

In either case, no reasons or motives are given as such for American media's attitude toward the Philippine Government. There are even attempts to identify the Government of the Philippines, or individual leaders of this country, with the Filipino people, a common-enough fallacy. In any country, the government is not the people and vice versa. The government represents the ruling group -- and the people represent the ruled. The ruled may change their rulers under certain systems but all they do is really change masters. In some cases, they are powerless even to change their masters according to the rules promulgated for such activities.

Because of the dichotomous attitude the government has with regard to both foreign governments and foreign media, it has had its credibility damaged. How can the same media be "against the Philippines" when it points out unpleasant facts and be "for the Philippines" when it points out achievements?

As far as the American Government goes, the attitude here seems to be "keep out of our internal affairs" -- until we need something from you. When you give us what we want, it is not interference, but aid. When you do not do what we want, it is interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. All this leads to a lot of confusion among the people of this country. They do not know whether the government is for or against the American Government. They do not know whether the American Government is interfering or helping this country when it says yea or nay to its requests.

The recent proposal of Rep Stephen Solarz, for example, that the economic aid be enlarged at the expense of the military portion prompted a sharp reaction threatening the re-examination of the entire military relationship between the two countries. This latter reaction, of course, is pure polemics. The Armed Forces of this country could not fight off a real invasion by even a middling power -- without the help of the United States. We would run out of bullets, out of gas, and out of equipment. We do not have the oil that Iran and Iraq are pouring on the desert sands along with the blood of their youth.

May we suggest that we be honest and consistent about our appreciation of foreign governments and foreign media? It would help our credibility. One cannot condemn them for offensive statements and attitudes and curse them for having it -- and then bless them eagerly for any praise given the government.

If one resents crutches, one should not use them.

MINISTER WARNS STRIKING TEACHERS OF DISMISSALS

HK290111 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Education Minister Jaime Laya warned striking teachers yesterday that they may be dismissed for abandoning their posts, and may not be paid for the days they were on strike. Laya made the warning yesterday in appealing to the public school teachers in Manila to desist from their strike. He said the Justice Ministry and the Civil Service Commission are now looking into how the striking teachers violated the law, and drastic action can be taken against them.

Minister Laya spoke yesterday at the convocation of the Manila Public School Teachers Association at P. Gomez Elementary School. He said mass actions by the teachers are not necessary, since the government has acknowledged the need to raise their pay, and measures are now being taken to increase their salaries. Minister Laya asked the teachers to give the government the chance to solve the tutor's problems.

Meanwhile there is growing concern among the various sectors about the teachers' strike. Many were reported losing their sympathy for the mentors, whose mass actions are adversely affecting the schooling of their children. The Federation of Manila Parent-Teacher Associations, led by (Melchiores Manggai), appealed to the teachers to resume classes. He said parents are in sympathy with the teachers in their demands for better remuneration, but the strike is causing much harm to the schooling of their children.

In another development, the Manila Public School Teachers Association will meet today to decide whether or not to continue their strike.

5 INJURED IN 'VIOLENT' STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

HK290113 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Five persons were injured, including two policemen, in a violent demonstration staged by students of the Technical Institute of the Philippines in Manila early yesterday afternoon. Police said that at about 1330, 500 students gathered inside the school quadrangle, and they demanded a freeze in tuition fees this semester and recognition of their student council. The school administration called the police when the students became rowdy.

TROOPS KILL 30, WOUND 20 MNLF MEMBERS IN BASILAN

OW281231 Quezon City RPN television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] At least 30 MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] members were killed and about 20 others were wounded in a 2-hour gun battle with government troops at Sitio, (Bulebasakin), Tubaran, Basilan Province, over the weekend.

Thirteen soldiers, including a lieutenant, were also killed, but their identities were withheld. Reports said that a 30-man army reconnaissance patrol was probing the area when they encountered about 150 heavily armed MNLF members, resulting in a 2-hour gun battle. Both sides sent in reinforcements until the MNLF withdrew, leaving behind 13 high-powered guns.

VER URGES GOOD MAINTENANCE OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT

OW281235 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] The Armed Forces will rely more on its on defense capability because of the tremendous costs involved in acquiring new weapons. This policy was bared today by General Fabian Ver, AFP [Armed Force of the Philippine] chief of staff, when he spoke during the 46th anniversary celebration of the AFP ordinance and chemical service at the officers club house in Camp Aguinaldo.

Ver directed Colonel Carlos (Maralos), chief of the AFP Ordnance and Chemical Service, to take good care of existing equipment in the AFP armory through storage and maintenance. The AFP Chief stressed the need for an accelerated program in the renovation of costly weapons in the AFP arsenal, particularly fighter planes and helicopters.

COAST GUARD TO INCREASE PATROLS IN LAGUNA

OW271425 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Excerpts] Intensified coast guard patrols and closer supervision by the Laguna Lake Development Authority are among the measures agreed upon to prevent further violence in Laguna de Bay. This developed in today's meeting between the Laguna Lake Development Authority, Laguna Lake fishermen, and the military task force. Philip Tan filed this report.

[Begin Tan recording] Marginal fishermen in Laguna Divide do not easily come home with their catch of fish. Instead, they sometimes come home with tales of terror, threats, and intimidation allegedly committed by bodyguards of fishpen owners. While the fact remains that there are rampant cases of poaching in the lake area, it is also true that a large number of innocent fishermen, out to do their just labor, have been either murdered or mauled on suspicion of being poachers.

The recent murder of two marginal fishermen has brought to light anew alleged incidents of oppression against lake fishermen. In one fishing community alone in (Awa Libis, Binagonan), Rizal, at least 10 of a 70-member fisherman's association experienced terror one way or the other, allegedly in the hands of heavily armed fishpen guards.

The fishermen's association met this morning with officials of the Laguna Lake Development Authority and the Rizal Provincial PC [Philippine Constabulary] Command to press their demands for freedom of movement within the lake, without fear of getting hurt as they conduct their livelihood.

(Fermin Mesa), president of the (Samahanang Magdaragat Sawawa), said that since the murder of their two companions last week, only a few would dare go fishing.

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